RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—* Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted. ‡ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 9:15 a. m.	
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	* 9:00 p. m.	
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p. m.	
Jefferson City Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	

†Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at depots.

	Leave.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:00 p. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.
St. Louis Express	
St. Louis Fast Line	
Cairo Mail	
Cairo Express	
Springfield Express	
Springfield Express	
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	
Gilman Passenger	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Canal-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.
Leave Chicago	
Arrive at Indianapolis	
Arrive at Cincinnati	

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:45 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.
Pacific Fast Line	
Pacific Night Express	
Freeport & Dubuque Express	
Freeport & Dubuque Express	
Milwaukee Mail	
Milwaukee Express	
Milwaukee Passenger	
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	
Green Bay Express	
Green Bay Express	

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.
Night Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.
Leavenworth Express	‡10:00 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.

	Leave.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:30 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	
Night Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Halsted and Kinzie-sts. In-freight depot, corner of Canal and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 125 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.
Night Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.	
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.
Night Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.	
Night Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, who has made the treatment of all chronic and private diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, as attested by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on any diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African colleges; he has graduated with honor at a well-known institution on this continent. His praises are in all journals, and in the mouths of his patients; they are sounded a thousand miles off, but are sounded at our doors; they are not dated a dozen years ago, but now. Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill; they are his references.

Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope, for two stamps. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest apartments in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 3 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber goods always on hand.

DR. J. H. CLARK,

The Old and Reliable—cures all diseases and difficulties of a Private and Confidential nature, of both sexes, and warrants a cure, or no pay. Female Difficulties treated with safety and certainty. Send stamp for Circular and "Married Woman's Safeguard"—the best known. Office and address—101 East Harrison-st., Chicago. Office hours—from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultations free.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

188 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases of both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself. Circulars sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Rubber Goods always on hand.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Extraordinary Drawing, Dec. 20, 1872. The scheme of this drawing amounts to $800,000.

First Capital Prize, $200,000.

Prices of tickets in U. S. currency:

Wholes. Halves. Quarters. Fifths. Tenths. Twentieths.

$60 $30 $15 $12 $6 $3

Tickets for sale, prizes cashed, and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

BELLS, &c.

PORTER & CO.,

Bells & Speaking Tubes,

73 EAST MADISON-ST.

Bells, Tubes, Mouth-Pieces, etc., at wholesale.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1872. NUMBER 105.

REMOVALS.

Removal.

WENDELL & HYMAN,

JEWELLERS,

Have removed their WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT to their New and Elegant Marble Building, at the N. W. Cor. of Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

Will open their RETAIL DEPARTMENT in a few days.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.

On and after Dec. 2, our Mortgage Banking office will be in Honore Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

GALLUP & PEABODY.

HUTCHINSON & LUFF

Have removed their Law Office to

30 Tribune Building.

Security Life Insurance Co.

REMOVED TO

Corner Clark and Washington-sts.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

C. C. GILMORE & CO.,

Conveyancers and Abstract Makers, HAVE REMOVED their office to No. 88 LaSalle Street, Rooms 23 and 24.

E. SECKEL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, will remove Dec. 1 to

201 East Kinzie-st.

MUSICAL.

THE

Mason & Hamlin

ORGAN COMPANY

Respectfully announce that they have opened THEIR OWN WAREROOMS

IN CHICAGO,

which for the present (until the completion of a new building) will be at

261 WABASH-AV.,

CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.,

premises lately occupied by Messrs. Root & Cady.

It is the intention of the Company to keep in Chicago, for the direct supply of the Northwestern Trade and the public,

The Largest Stock of Organs

IN THE COUNTRY.

Terms and prices will be the same in Boston, New York, and Chicago.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULARS FREE.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

261 Wabash-av.,

CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

PIANOS,

DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers,

Store and Warehouse, 465 Wabash-av.

CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,

General Agents for the State of Illinois.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,

Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

Dwellings, Stores, Offices, Sleeping Rooms,—on Dearborn and State-sts. Also, lot for foundry.

By J. M. MARSHALL, 194 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Initial Stationery

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

SPECTACLES.

Suited to the sight, in this city at M. POLACHEK'S, Optician, 78 Madison-st., next to McVicker's Theatre.

FURS.

FURS Sable, Mink, Ermine, Seal, &c. Children's Furs. Gents' Seal Caps and Gloves. Sleigh Robes, &c. LOWEST PRICES.

BARNES & CO., 164 East Madison-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular meeting of the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, at Rooms No. 38 LaSalle-st., this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock. All Chicago Lodges are earnestly requested to send representatives, as there is business of importance. By order of WM. ALDRICH, President.

SILKS.

AT THE

SPECIAL SALE

OF

SILKS,

AT

Carson, Pirie & Co's,

329 West Madison-st,

YOU CAN SAVE

From 50 cts. to $1.00 per yard on

Fancy Silks,

From 37 1-2 cts. to $1.00 per yard on

Plain Col'd Silks,

And from 50 cts. to $1.50 per yd. on

Black Silks,

Below the lowest cash price in this market for same quality of goods.

The discount of 20 cts. on each dollar will be deducted from purchases only a short time longer.

Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets,

32 inches wide, worth $15.00, for $10.00 per yard.

$16.00 Lyons Velvets for $12.00.
$18.00 Lyons Velvets for $14.00.
$20.00 Lyons Velvets for $15.00.

INSURANCE.

Where Do You Insure?

THE PHENIX,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1872, of $2,032,000.
Annual Income, - - - - 1,500,000

Having been doing business in this city for 17 years. Has its Office at

127 LaSalle-st.

R. S. CRITCHELL, Agent.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO ARCHITECTS.

Designs for the Construction of a public building on the square bounded by Randolph, Clark, Washington, and LaSalle-sts., in the City of Chicago, to be used jointly by the County and City for a Court House and City Hall, will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works, in said city, until March 15, A. D. 1873.

In order to secure suitable designs, the County of Cook and the City of Chicago offer jointly the following premiums:

For the best design..........$5,000
For the second best design..........2,000
For the third best design..........1,000

The Building Committee of the County Commissioners of Cook County, and the Common Council of the City of Chicago, and the Board of Public Works are to be the judges of the merits of the plans submitted.

A general description of the building and a schedule of the number and size of the various rooms required, have been prepared and may be had on application to the Board of Public Works of said city.

Designs must be sealed and indorsed "Designs for the Court House and City Hall, Chicago," and addressed to "The Building Committees of the County of Cook, and of the City of Chicago."

BUILDING COMMITTEE of the County Commissioners of Cook County,
BUILDING COMMITTEE of the Common Council of the City of Chicago,
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS of the City of Chicago.

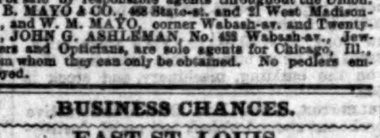
CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1872.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st. and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-st., JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 453 Wabash-av., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlers employed.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS

RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis railroads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal, render it one of the best, if not the best locations in this part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 70 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 6¼ cents per bushel, or $1.56¼ per ton. An abundant supply of soft water from a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the railroads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars come into the mill-yard at a cost of 65 cents per ton freight; these form some of the important advantages of this location. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the neighboring roads, both for re-rolling and new rails. The capacity of the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double turn, and the sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address

GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., or ADOLPHUS MEIER

St. Louis.

RESTAURANT.

JOHN DAEMON. W. SIEBELIST.

GREAT WESTERN

RESTAURANT,

147 and 149 South Clark-st.,

CORNER MADISON-ST.

SQUARE DEALING.

GIVEN AWAY.

Ironing Day,

A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

116 West Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

169 East Washington-st.

HORACE GREELEY.

Arrangements for the Obsequies of the Deceased.

Funeral Sermon by Clergymen of New York.

Memorial Service at St. Pauls' Church, Chicago.

Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder.

An Eloquent Tribute to the Memory of the Great Editor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Mr. Greeley's remains were brought to the city last night, accompanied by his afflicted daughters, and deposited in Mr. Sinclair's residence, West Forty-ninth street. Hundreds of old friends applied for admittance, but a policeman at the door allowed no visitors to pass. A large number of societies have resolved to attend the funeral, and others meet to-morrow to take similar action. If the Common Council to-morrow desire that the remains shall lie in state in the City Hall, they will be conveyed there, and thence on Tuesday to Dr. Chapin's church; otherwise they will be taken to the church to-morrow from Mr. Sinclair's house, and lie in state there with a guard of honor. Mr. Greeley will be buried in Greenwood, where his wife, two little boys, aged respectively 6 and 5 years, and his infant daughter are interred.

The orphan daughters are at Mr. Sinclair's house, cared for by affectionate friends. They are as well in health as could be hoped for, considering their almost crushing sorrows.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Trustees of the *Tribune*, at a meeting on Saturday, appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sinclair, Reid, and Cleveland, to take entire charge of the arrangements for Mr. Greeley's funeral. They have fixed it for Wednesday at 11 o'clock, from the Church of the Divine Paternity, Rev. Dr. Chapin's, on Fifth avenue, at the corner of Forty-fifth street. No special invitations will be sent out, but it is already known that organizations of various kinds are taking formal steps for attending in a body.

The *Herald* to-morrow publishes a statement from the private secretary of Mr. Greeley showing that while he originally wrote a brief general disclaimer of the article headed "Crumbs of Comfort," he really ordered it suppressed himself, and wrote another article treating the matter with even less concern than at first. Both articles were, as customary, enclosed to Mr. Reid, who wrote Mr. Greeley he would hold them over until the morrow, and then act as Mr. Greeley might desire. Next day Mr. Greeley expressed a wish to have no reference made to the matter, and his satisfaction with what Mr. Reid had done. He was at the office the day after and the following Monday, and wrote three articles for the *Tribune*, which were published. The brotherly intimacy and warm affection which existed between Mr. Reid and him was never interrupted for a moment, and his last act was a glance of recognition towards him and an effort to extend to him his almost pulseless hand.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 30, 1872.—*To the Editor of the Tribune*—SIR: I cannot tell you how grieved I was to hear, this morning of Mr. Greeley's death. I received, a few moments since, a letter from Mr. John Bright expressing great regret at the illness, as he says, of "our friend, Horace Greeley." Please tell Miss Greeley how deeply I sympathise with her. CYRUS W. FIELD.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 30, 1872.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Vice President Colfax and General Banks will leave on Monday night for New York, to attend Mr. Greeley's funeral.

It is suggested by many Administration Congressmen that it would be a proper thing for Congress to adjourn over Tuesday out of respect to Mr. Greeley's memory. It is not known that there is any precedent for this action; but it is urged that as Mr. Greeley had been a member of the House, and had achieved unprecedented distinction throughout the country during thirty years' labor in a highly respectable profession, an exception ought to be made in this case.

The following is a copy of the last letter from Horace Greeley to Charles Lanman, of this city:

NEW YORK, June 27, 1872.

Friend Lanman:

Received yours of the 25th instant. I have all my life been doing what people called vastly foolish and impolitic acts, and I did not dispute their judgment. I only said that what I did seemed to me the right thing. If I should die before election or be beaten therein, please testify for me that I do not regret having braved public opinion when I thought it wrong and knew it to be merciless. (Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

IN MEMORIAM.

FUNERAL SERMONS DELIVERED IN NEW YORK CITY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Dr. Chapin preached an eloquent sermon this morning on the subject of Mr. Greeley's life, taking his text from St. John, xvii., 9. Speaking of Mr. Greeley's connection with that church, he said deceased was not a mere fairweather Christian, but a sympathetic colaborer, and active in charitable and denominational work. Every seat in the church was occupied, except Mr. Greeley's pew. During the discourse, the congregation repeatedly gave way to tears.

At Steinway Hall, Rev. Dr. Hepworth delivered a eulogy on Mr. Greeley's career as a public man. He said the great editor desired to be President only to reform the glaring evils that have appeared in our form of government.

Henry Ward Beecher preached to-night about Mr. Greeley's death to an immense congregation, which at times was deeply and visibly affected. Text, Luke xvi, 8. Mr. Beecher praised Mr. Greeley's noble traits of character, and avowed that he always loved the illustrious editor. In his old age he had fallen upon stormy days, and died literally of a broken heart.

HISTORY OF MR. GREELEY'S MENTAL CONDITION.

Hon. Isaiah T. Williams, Mr. Greeley's friend and counsel, gives the following history of his mental condition after the first great reverse to the Union army in 1861: It was on Sunday morning, after the first battle of Bull Run. I was then living at 48 West Sixteenth street, New York. Mr. Greeley called at my house very early in the morning. I opened the door and walked into the parlor. I noticed that he was very melancholy. There was none of his usual vivacity. I knew what the trouble was, and refrained from mentioning our defeat, hoping to distract his thoughts. He said little or nothing. He seemed absorbed in thought. In about an hour, the breakfast-bell rang, and we walked in to breakfast. The same depression continued. He sat with his head bowed, and said nothing, refusing to eat for about ten minutes. Then he said, in his usual pleasant voice: "Can I go to your study and lie down?" I replied, "Yes;" and he went out. I found him there a few minutes later, and saw that he was suffering intense mental anguish. I rallied him on his melancholy, and he looked up at me and said, "I fear all is lost. The country is gone." I endeavored to cheer him, but it seemed impossible to rally him. I felt that his heart had been crushed. Once in a while he exclaimed, "O," "O," "O! the country is gone." I again endeavored to console him, and to distract his thoughts. I sent for Isaac Sherman, also a personal friend of Mr. Greeley, and we conversed cheerfully in his presence about the defeat, taking the most hopeful view of affairs, until dinner time. We all went to dinner, but Mr. Greeley ate nothing. I advised him to take a cup of tea, but he refused. Sometimes, when weak and nervous, he would drink a cup of weak tea and felt better afterward. He left the table before dinner was over, and sat in the parlor. In the afternoon some more of his friends called, and I called a coach, and we took a ride through the park. That night Mr. Greeley went to his lodgings. I called on him the next day and found him little if any better. I advised him to go to Chappaqua and take the country air. He went out there and remained two weeks. John C. Ferguson went with him. For several days he did not sleep fifteen minutes at a time. Mr. Ferguson would walk out with him and keep him out until he became exhausted, then he would sleep a few minutes, and in that way he finally regained his normal condition. On the seventeenth day he returned to New York greatly benefited, and the people of the city thought Mr. Greeley had been only ordinarily ill.

SERMON BY REV. DR. RYDER.

The announcement in Sunday's TRIBUNE that Rev. Dr. Ryder would preach a sermon on the death of Horace Greeley, drew together on yesterday forenoon a very large audience at the Synagogue, corner of Wabash avenue and Peck Court, the temporary meeting place of St. Paul's (Universalist) congregation. Many prominent members of orthodox Churches were present, and all listened with rapt attention to Dr. Ryder's able effort. For the benefit of our readers living in the country, and the thousands in this city who could not attend, we herewith give the sermon in full. Choosing for his text the nineteenth chapter of Job, twenty-fifth verse: "For I know that my Redeemer liveth," Dr. Ryder said:

THE SERMON.

Upon many believing lips these words have rested, since they were originally uttered. And, whatever may be said by Biblical critics, as to the freedom of the translation, this sentence has become appropriated by the Christian Church, and includes not simply faith in God, but confidence in His mercy, with the hope of another life. The distinguished editor of whom I am to speak this morning, is said to have employed these words among the last he uttered. I have thought them, therefore, especially appropriate as a text for the present occasion.

Those of you who know me will, perhaps, not need the assurance that I enter upon this duty with sadness. My feelings are not often so deeply moved by the death of a public man. I knew Mr. Greeley well, and I respected him much. I should like, in your presence, to do justice to his memory, and truthfully to draw from his distinguished career such lessons as befit the day, and are suited to our personal needs.

There is, it seems to me, something inexpressibly solemn in this steady march of death. Greeley and Seward have their differences. Each ally defends his own views and policy; a few years pass by, and both are swept away by the advancing flood. So men rise up all about us, each battling for his interests, for the right as he sees it, or, it may be, for the wrong, while time with undeviating tread moves onward, and the good and the bad, the high and the low, are buried out of sight forever. While this should not discourage activity, or controversy, in the exercise of laudable ambition even, it should teach us all a lesson of forbearance one toward another, and of humility before God.

That the service of this hour may deepen in our minds the conviction that, while a noble life is the best gift of God to his children, we are at the same time all dependent upon the mercy of our Heavenly Father, and need constantly the help of the assurance, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," is our hearty prayer, as we proceed to the task before us.

Horace Greeley was too well known by all intelligent American citizens to render it necessary to present an extended biographical history of him. These few facts are all that I deem it needful to give.

Horace Greeley was born in Amherst, N. H., Feb. 3, 1811, and was consequently 61 years of age at the time of his death. His parents were farmers. But Horace early showed a fondness for books, read all within his reach, and not a few of them by the light of pine knots, then somewhat in use, and obtained without the cost of candles or oil. In 1826, then 15 years old, he entered a newspaper office in Vermont, and in 1831, then 20 years of age, he went to New York, where he at once commenced work at his favorite occupation. There are pictures extant of his supposed personal appearance at this period. Poor, indifferent in regard to his dress, awkward in manner, he gave to the superficial observer very little promise of what he was to become.

The New York *Tribune* was started April 10, 1841, with Mr. Greeley as editor, then 30 years old. Mr. Greeley was married in 1836. His wife, to whom he was very devoted, died about a month since. Two daughters survive them.

It has taken but a moment to give these leading facts in the personal history of Mr. Greeley. But what a contrast between this brief record and the actual work for which that life stands. What question which has interested the American people for the past thirty has his busy brain not considered? What topic in politics, religion, morals, social advancement, has he not discussed? For the past thirty years the personal career of Horace Greeley has been a part of the country. Advanced from the humble, uncouth printer, to the recognized leader of the whole editorial corps,—"the foremost journalist in the land,"—no words of mine,—not even the combined intelligence of the newspapers of the country, though desirous to express their appreciation of his great influence,—can adequately portray the impression which the farmer's son, the awkward printer-boy, the faithful, loving husband, the indefatigable editor, and the consistent Christian, has exerted upon civilized life. His place in our national history will be readily found, and into that place a grateful Republic will assuredly put him.

Horace Greeley was, in many respects, a typical American. He illustrated in his remarkable career the capabilities of our institutions in lifting into prominence the really great men of the nation. We like to think of that humble lad on the farm in New Hampshire, and then, by contrast, while the whole nation bends in sorrow over his remains, get a glimpse of the nobility of our manhood, and of the possibilities within reach of the humblest child born upon our soil.

What gave Mr. Greeley this marked success? What were his distinguished characteristics? How much of what he became was fortuitous?

Horace Greeley was by nature intellectually great. Few men have been born with gifts which make it possible, however industrious they may be, for them to fill so large a place in the history of the world. He was also an incessant student. His brain was full of facts. The range of his thoughts was vast, and rarely did he fail both to interest and instruct the reader.

He had, moreover, a very extensive memory. The results of his reading, observation, thinking, were available. He was thus able to write and speak on many topics, and rarely misstated a fact. Those of you who have examined his History of the Rebellion may well inquire, how a busy editor ever found time to write such a voluminous history. But I have been told by the Western agent of the publishers of those volumes, that the editor actually wrote but little of the work, that he daily met two skilled reporters, and talked to them what he wished to say,—literally talked the whole history of the Rebellion out of his wonderful memory. The editor's principal labor was in reviewing and revising the sheets they thus furnished him.

These remarkable resources Mr. Greeley applied to the consideration of practical themes. It was soon seen that he was a friend to humanity. That his broad mental scope, was more than equalled by the sympathies of his heart. All that he did and said, the people began to see was in the interest of truth, righteousness, and of secret good order. And so they believed in him, and opened their minds and hearts to his words.

One fact greatly aided him. His newspaper was conducted upon a broader basis than those about him. He believed in free discussion from boyhood. And so he opened the columns of his paper to both sexes. This was a new feature. The party trammels were largely ignored. The New York *Tribune* was thus accepted by the people as the Champion of Equal Rights. It stood squarely for Freedom. Slavery it hated, and smote as with a rod of iron. Northern men, whose minds were alive to the questions of the hour, of all parties and of no party, read the paper, and were stirred by its earnest words. In popular phrase, they fired the heart of the nation. The editor, all came to feel, was an honest man, laboriously working for the public welfare, and for a more advanced condition of public feeling. And so the New York *Tribune* came to be regarded as a kind of National forum, and as the champion of that true independence in journalism to which our free institutions seem so eminently fitted, but of which, up to that time, there were no prominent examples.

"Having made this innovation in journalism in the case of unpopular social doctrines, he had the courage to persevere, and up to the last, while his paper was intensely partisan on all questions, its columns were always open to an adversary to any extent which it was proper to demand. He lived to see his conduct in this case approved and adopted as a rule by every leading journal in the country."

There is no difference of opinion as to Mr. Greeley's personal worth. He was a good man. Strict and decorous in his relations to society, he had, as has been well said, that rare integrity "that not only was never corrupted, but repelled all advances of corruption, no matter how insidiously or indirectly made." I am not aware that Mr. Greeley violated in his conduct either of the Ten Commandments. Certainly as a husband and father his life was irreproachable. I have seen it stated in certain newspapers that he used profane language frequently. I can only say, that I never heard him use a profane word, and I have inquired of those who had met him frequently in New York, and they say the same. My belief is, that he never, under any provocation, used profane language at all, or indulged in any of those coarse and vulgar expressions that too often greatly weaken the influence for good of our public men.

The bitter words spoken and written about Mr. Greeley during the late Presidential campaign, it is not my purpose to gather up here. And yet there is one charge brought against him which is so conspicuously unjust, and so false to the whole genius of the man, that I cannot properly omit to name it. I refer to the charge that he was an "inveterate office-seeker." To those who knew the man, this charge is absurd, for hardly any characteristic of him was more conspicuous than his unselfishness. He did not work for himself, but for the people, for truth, for freedom, and that, too, with a decided disregard of his own comfort and welfare. So far as I can learn, he never held but two offices in his whole public career, and they were to fill out an unexpired term of three months in Congress and a single term as Senator in the State Assembly.

Had Horace Greeley been an office-seeker, had he been the obedient subject of his party, and worked for his personal aggrandizement, what office might he not have had,—nay, rather, what scores of offices might he not have filled?

It is a shame, a dishonor to journalism, thus to misrepresent a public man.

That Horace Greeley had no ambition I do not say; but I do not think he has any more than he should have had. Still he knew in later years, what he was to the American Nation, and what he could do. He had a right to see these things as they were. Ambition he had, but it was of that kind which lofty minds feel, whose leading wish is to gain success, so as to confer the larger benefit.

That Mr. Greeley had any distinct purpose of ever becoming a candidate for the Presidency, until very recently, I don't believe. His whole career, marked as were his personal qualities, makes such a supposition improbable. And at Cincinnati, says one of our city papers, in a condition to know: "He was made a candidate, not by the tricks of politicians, but in spite of them. His nomination was opposed by every person to whom the term politician may be applied. His nomination was never contemplated by those who called that Convention. It was an involuntary tribute to his intellectual greatness and personal integrity."

And it is remarkable that Mr. Greeley is the only man who has been nominated for the Presidency, simply on his own personal merits, without regard to those adventitious circumstances which lift many into prominence. He was taken for what he was, and thousands felt that the strength of his character, his exalted personal worth, would elect him. They judged wrongly; but the fact is none the less clear, that the nomination was a tribute to his intellectual greatness and personal integrity.

In several of the articles which have come under my notice, suggested by Mr. Greeley's death, reference is made to his mistakes. As if frequently in his life time, he had made prodigious blunders. I have tried carefully to call to mind those "mistakes." What are they? It would be well for those who so deliberately make these charges, to inform the public, in detail, what these "mistakes" are, about which it seems so necessary for the public to be informed. "Mr. Greeley was a great and good man," it is said, "but then he was very unreliable, and was continually making blunders." Is reference had, in such observations as these, to the fact that Mr. Greeley signed the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis? Was that one of his blunders? History will not so record it. The act, at the time, shocked the feelings of many of his friends, but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground, that Mr. Greeley was wiser than those who condemned him.

I suppose that a large part of this impression as to Mr. Greeley's vascillating course and repeated blunders, lies in the fact that he was often at variance with his party. He was not a good party-man. He often repudiated party action. Politicians called him vascillating, when, in truth, he was simply honest.

Judging Horace Greeley by the standard of party fealty, his course is open to criticism. Recognizing the decisions of the party as exposed in caucusses and conventions, or by its accepted representatives, as infallible, the charge that he was an unsafe leader can be maintained. But this is not a proper standpoint from which to judge the man. He considered a political party the representative of ideas. He was identified with a particular party because he believed that party, if successful, would most fully promote the interests of the nation. This was the extent of his devotion to it. He never agreed to have no opinions of his own, nor to declare the party right when he knew it was wrong. The New York *Tribune* was not conducted on those terms. Of course, this exposed the editor to censure, but this party censure did not prove the editor in the wrong.

This is not saying that Horace Greeley never made mistakes in judgment, and that he had no infirmities of disposition; it is simply affirming that errors of this kind were not conspicuous in his career.

But, if the distinguished editor did sometimes write "hasty words," or did employ language improperly severe, or was at fault in his judgment, is it any wonder, considering how much he wrote, and that about everything he said and did in all those busy years, went to the types and to the country? Let us not be unreasonable. The editor of a newspaper, however prominent it may be, is but a man, with no opportunities of judging what is wisest and best which are not open to other intelligent people. From the nature of his employment, he cannot wait to consult his neighbors, or deliberately to investigate the subject in hand. The article must be written then and there. Is it any wonder, then, that the wisest of men, so circumstanced, sometimes make "mistakes?"

The large majority of people make up their minds on the basis of other people's thinking, and one can quite certainly tell what most people will say on a particular topic discussed by the morning papers, when he knows what papers they read. Independent thinking, to many, might be numbered among the lost arts, only that they never had it. And it would, at least, be modest in those who simply echo other people's thoughts, to reflect that those who really do the thinking for them may sometimes be at fault, like other people.

Do you never think, as you take up a morning paper, still damp from the press, who has done all this work?—done, a large share of it, while you have been asleep. Rarely have I appreciated the value of an enterprising, intelligent newspaper, more than on yesterday morning. I had not heard of the death of Mr. Greeley until the announcement there met my eye. And there by the side of the sad fact, were all the leading facts, of his sickness and death, a brief biographical sketch, and, in THE TRIBUNE, especially, a most appreciative and comprehensive article on the life and services of the great journalist—an article so full and admirable that one might suppose it written at the most deliberate leisure.

And I desire to emphasize the value to society of a truly great newspaper. Who can estimate the influence for good of the New York *Tribune*, as directed by Horace Greeley, upon America, and upon Europe in behalf of America? The newspaper has its place in civilized society, and in the foreground of real progress, as clearly as the pulpit. And neither has any occasion to underrate the other. The Church is under great and almost daily obligations to the newspaper.

I have no desire to overestimate the value of Horace Greeley to America, nor have I any wish to underrate those by whose side he has worked. But I confess it is refreshing, in these times of public corruption, when so many men in whom we have confided prove false to their trusts, and unworthy the places they hold, to call up the life and services of one against whom no word of reproach can be uttered as to the purity of his life, or his complete devotion to the public welfare; who being conspicuously in a position to enrich himself, was steadily devoted to the good of others, and chiefly ambitious to live and die the friend of the poor and oppressed.

Some truly great men benefit society in one direction, others in another. Some are policemen, officers of the law,—they keep the world in order. Others elevate the tone of public sentiment, and so more nearly make each man a law unto himself. Horace Greeley, aside from his high personal example, has aided the American people to think more clearly; to see their errors and wrongs, and try to overcome them; to discover in what direction true progress lies, and seek to attain it. There is scarcely a public man in all America whom Horace Greeley has not influenced for good, and all over our land, thousands of young men can rise up and call him "Blessed," for the genuine encouragement he has given them, and the high moral purposes which he has awakened in their hearts. His loss to journalism can not be filled, but the ideas which he has lodged in the minds of the people, and the hundreds of excellent newspapers which his example has aided in creating, are of great worth to society. Let us be grateful that so much of what he was, and of what he has done, still remains to bless the world.

Horace Greeley will be appreciated by the American nation. I do not doubt that. His brethren of the quill will have a tender regard for his memory. There are no better judges of character than they. They were proud of him living; they will not forget him now that he is dead.

And yet, alas! what have not some of the journals of the country said about this same man during the past few months. Believing what they wrote, Horace Greeley was one of the weakest and most unworthy of our public men. Has he changed so greatly since election day? Says the New York *Times*: "There is not a man in any part of the country who will not receive the news of Mr. Greeley's death with sorrow." Says the New York *Herald*, "His character as a citizen, friend, and neighbor is *sans peur, sans reproche*. As his life was admired, his death will be regretted by a countless host of friends in both hemispheres, and all creeds and races of men, and his enemies will be disarmed in striking the balance between his merits and his failings. In that broad field of journalism which embraces liberty to the slave, relief to the sick and unfortunate, comfort to the poor, knowledge to the ignorant, and the general elevation of the human family, we recognize in the loss of Mr. Greeley the loss of a powerful public benefactor."

This is all true; and eulogies to the same effect will fall around the dead body of Horace Greeley as thickly as the snow flakes of this morning. But they are all in vain to him whose heart was broken by abuse, and whose conscientious nature was wounded on every side.

And has it come to this? Can no man run for the Presidency of the United States without being blackguarded as if he were a discharged convict? And if there be in his life little to base an accusation upon, must falsehoods be invented, and by those who claim to be gentlemen and possibly Christians? Is this the standing of politics in the United States? And are we expected, all of us, to bow down to the party behest, and echo these slanders? Alas! that there should be any occasion to ask these questions! Alas! that the dead body of the defeated candidate should so distinctly indicate to us the sad answer.

We have said that Mr. Greeley was not a consistent party man. Independent journalism was his special field. You will infer from this that he has opposed to organization, or to systematic effort. Personally he gave no aid to loose social ideas and customs. He claimed free speech and fair play for all the isms of the land, and those who believed in the isms, and some others, supposed for that reason that the editor was on their side. Not so, generally. He was after the truth; and that he thought could best be reached by pretty free discussion.

In theology Mr. Greeley was a Universalist; a constant attendant, for many years, upon the ministry of Rev. Dr. Chapin. When I made my appeal in your behalf, soon after the fire, in Dr. Chapin's church, Mr. Greeley was among those who tarried after the congregation had been dismissed, and in a few words commended warmly the appeal, and made his contribution. He was in full sympathy with the conservative element in our Church, and gave his influence in our late attempt to place the denomination upon a working basis. His special idea of denominational policy was a book establishment, like that which has so much aided the Methodists. The people, he said, are ignorant of our views; give them clear statements of what they believe, and they will soon be lifted out of their prejudices and placed beyond the reach of misrepresentation. He seemed to have unbounded faith in the force of facts. And when it was made apparent that the plan he desired adopted, and which he recommended to the denomination in a brief address at our great centennial meeting in Gloucester, would be rejected, he did not conceal his disappointment and regret, and expressed earnestly the hope that some such plan might be realized in the city of New York, of which he afterwards at a public meeting in Dr. Chapin's Church, made an eloquent defence. A quite full statement of his theological opinions may be found in his Recollections of a Busy Life.

Horace Greeley was not a religious enthusiast, and gave, comparatively, but a small portion of his time to the consideration of religious subjects. On the other hand he was by no means indifferent to the obligations of religion. He was almost always at church, when within reach of his usual place of worship, after walking a long distance to be in his accustomed seat. He was a man of deep religious feeling. He believed in God, the Father Everlasting, and in Jesus Christ His Son, and in the Bible as an authoritative statement of the Divine Will. He had no sympathy with that phase of so-called Christianity which leaves man "without God and without hope in the world."

It seems especially sad for Mr. Greeley to die just at this time, when the lustre of his splendid career is somewhat obscured by the late Presidential campaign, and so soon too, after the death of his wife. Could he have lived a single year even, the asperities of the campaign would have been forgotten, and he taken his old place, and his true place, at the head of his journal.

But what might have been, it is useless now to conjecture. He is dead. The strong frame is broken; the warm heart is still in death.

That the candidature for the Presidency shortened his life, is more than likely, but I doubt if that were the real cause of his death. I put the case thus: The cause of his death was overwork; the occasion of it the double sorrow of burying his wife, and the feeling that he had been placed before the public in a position which he ought not to have occupied. His death is another instance of our overworked public men. He gave himself almost literally no rest. His strength was exhausted. He was literally worn out from his prodigious toil—this incessant writing, thinking, talking, journeying, until he could endure no more. His retirement to the farm now and then for a little rest, nominally, actually gave him no rest. For he took his work there—his busy brain, and tolling pen went with him. So that even while outwardly he exercised his muscles by cutting down a tree, he at the same time tasked his nervous system by wrestling with some intellectual problem that counteracted the beneficial effects of his attempted recreation.

"The great old man is dead," says one of the New York papers, "was the familiar utterance on the streets, as friends met. Yes, dead: so soon, so suddenly, and so sadly—dead. The pen has fallen from his hand,—that pen which he has done so much to show can be made 'mightier than the sword.' 'It is done.' So like the words of Him, in whom he trusted. 'It is finished.' A good man, large of brain, large of heart, robust in body, generous and kindly; simple in his tastes and feelings, a lover of the truth, and a hater of sin and error in all their forms, devoted as a husband, affectionate as a father,—he forms a type of character eminently American, peculiar among our representative men, but most like that of Benjamin Franklin.

And the difference between the two men is seen, perhaps, in a certain eccentricity in reference to personal appearance, as in any other respect. Franklin had a fine form, a noble presence, and he knew it. He liked cultivated society, and was careful to appear in his best, as became him. Greeley, on the other hand, was careless in his dress, and indifferent as to his appearance. He took more pride, I judge, in his old white coat and hat, than in any other style of dress. And, likely, he was a little vain of these. For society he had no liking. The presence of fashionable people, especially of fashionable women, he did not enjoy, but escaped from as soon as he could. He was happiest in his quiet home, and in his office, alone with his work.

Great and noble men, both of them. Our country, in these days of extravagance and fashionable sins, has need of them both.

And so, farewell. One by one we take up the staff, and march toward the grave. One by one we gather up life's record, and enter the Eternal City. Some by one road, some by another, but surely to all of us the summons will come. Happy, then, if, with trusting faith, we can say, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." And as today the nation bends over the remains of one of its most gifted citizens, are we not permitted to hear from the lips of Him in whom he trusted, "Well done, good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

NEW YORK.

Froude and Burke—Surveyor of the Port—Schooners Wrecked—Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Mr. Froude announced, in his rejoinder to Father Burke, last night, that henceforth, while in this country, he will not reply to his assailants, but will confine himself to his original course of lectures. The controversy between himself and Father Burke has been rapidly assuming a sectarian aspect. Father Burke's hearers were almost exclusively Catholic, and at Froude's lecture last evening, no less than fourteen distinguished Protestant clergymen occupied seats on the platform. Mr. Froude proved some of Father Burke's historical data to be the reverse of accurate. "It is hardly becoming two British subjects in this country," said Mr. Froude, "to be disputing about any decay of Great Britain." He denied that he had doubted the courage of Irishmen. "Their courage is notorious and splendid, but not in a bad cause." He admitted that Father Burke had made the most thorough and symmetrical counter-statement yet given to the world, but he ably and rather humorously controverted his figures and historical statements. The speaker reiterated that he loved the Irish peasant no less than Father Burke, but not the Irish demagogue. He hopes to see the Irish peasant taken from under the power of the landlords, and made answerable to no authority but law.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The office of Surveyor of this port, now vacant, will be filled under the Civil Service rules. Eight hundred men were discharged from the navy yard yesterday.

An unknown schooner lies sunk off the point of Sandy Hook, having the appearance of being run into. Two of her crew were taken off by a tug-boat. The remainder is supposed to be lost.

THE LOST MISSOURI.

Further Statement of the Survivors of the Ill-Fated Vessel—Last Moments of Colonel Albert S. Evans.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The four men who recently reached shore in a boat of the Missouri, after ten days of starvation and extreme suffering, have arrived in New York. Of the nine men who embarked in the boat, these four were the smallest, their larger and heavier companions having become wild with delirium and plunged into the sea. The survivors have recovered, and now look hearty as usual. They say that after three days of fasting, thirst obliterated hunger, and, but for a rain, all must have perished. The men who jumped overboard were seized by sharks and torn asunder. They preferred suicide to slow torture. When rescued, the limbs of the four men were covered with sores. For five days they clung to the boat, before they could bail her, and during that time got no sleep. On the eighth day, a small flyingfish was caught, beyond which they had nothing to eat for nine days.

Colonel Albert Evans was among those drowned while boats were leaving the wreck.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Charles Conway, fireman of the steamer Missouri, in giving the story of the loss of the vessel, tells also the story of the loss of Colonel Albert S. Evans, Agent of the Associated Press at San Francisco. He said he was on one of the boats bottom up, and hauled Abraham Stewart out of the water, and, while trying to right the boat, saw Evans in the water. In about twenty minutes he went down. He was about twenty yards away. The sea ran high, and it was impossible to save him.

TERRIFIC STORM.

Severe Gale Off the New Brunswick Coast—Great Destruction of Vessel Property—Several Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A despatch from St. John, N. B., states that a violent storm prevailed there on Friday night and Saturday, doing great damage to the shipping in the harbor. The schooner Reward, from Hillsboro for New York, which made the harbor to escape the storm, was forced on foul ground, and lost five of her crew; the remaining two were rescued by the port life boats. The schooner Addie Ryerson, from Windsor for Philadelphia, went ashore, also the schooners Enterprise, Pioneer, and Ellen, but their crews were saved after great suffering.

The papers of the brigantine Henry Gilbert were washed ashore, and it is supposed the vessel went to pieces.

The schooner C. H. Dyer was forced on Taylor's Island and lies in a favorable condition.

The American ship Humber parted her cables, tore away the mooring posts, and dashed her bow foremost into a warehouse on the eastern end of Scammel's wharf, demolishing her jib-boom, and shattering the warehouse.

The steamer New Brunswick, from Boston, was exposed to the storm off Point Lepreaux, and hove to. The sea boarded her and filled the saloon. The steamer then ran for port, arriving here at 4 p. m.

The schooner Spring Bird, for Calais, went ashore at Musquash, with a loss of her anchors and rudder. She hopes to get off by discharging.

The brig Havelock is also ashore, with the loss of anchors and rudder.

All the shipping suffered more or less severely.

In the city several buildings were blown down. A portion of the new edifice, nearly completed for the Young Men's Christian Association, fell. Three groceries were crushed, and several dwellings blown over. Barns were demolished and fences flew in all directions.

Fears are entertained for the fleet which left port the other morning.

THE MODOC INDIANS.

United States Troops Endeavor to Persuade them to Go on a Reservation—Fifteen Women Killed and Their Camp Demoralized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Oregon ordered Superintendent Ordneal to put the Modoc Indians on the Klamath Reservation, by force, if necessary. He went in person. The Modocs refused to go, and the matter of removal was referred to the military authorities. On the 28th Major Jackson, with Company B, First Cavalry, thirty-five men, left Fort Klamath for the camp of the Modocs, near the mouth of Lost River, Oregon, surrounded the camp, and requested an interview. The Chief of the Indians was told that the soldiers did not come to fight them, but to put them on the reservation. The Modoc refused to comply, and were ordered to lay down his arms. During the parley, an Indian raised a gun and fired at Lieutenant Boutelle, but missed his aim. Boutelle returned the fire and killed the Indian. There was then instantaneous firing on both sides. The battle lasted for two hours, and was a very desperate fight. One soldier was killed and four wounded. Two citizens, William Ness and Hurcher, were killed. Fifteen Modocs were killed, and all the women and children and many horses were captured. The Indians retreated to the hills, and in the afternoon returned and commenced firing. At last accounts the fight was going on. Sixty Modocs were engaged, both sides expecting reinforcements. Four desperado chiefs were killed.

Railroad News.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The officers of the Mexico National Railway Company, in this city, received a telegram from the City of Mexico, dated Nov. 27, saying that the Mexican Congress passed, on that day, by a majority of 60, a bill authorizing President Lerdo to arrange with General Rosecrans the modifications desired to the existing concession, leaving the latter in full power. The Company ask for a subsidy in National bonds in lieu of the land grant given them in December, 1870.

Disastrous Shipwreck.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The steamship Dalmatian, from Liverpool for the Mediterranean, has been wrecked. Thirty-five of the passengers and crew were lost.

HORACE GREELEY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The remains of Horace Greeley are still at Dr. Choate's residence, at Pleasantville, near the Chappaqua farm. During the last of his illness, Mr. Greeley was much reduced in flesh, but in death his face retains the expression of gentle benevolence that beamed from his countenance in life.

The *World* makes the following remarkable statement in relation to the last days of Mr. Greeley:

"It is probable that Mr. Greeley's mind had been seriously affected before even the Presidential election took place. The severe tax upon his mental and physical system was produced by the great labor which he performed immediately before the October elections. The disastrous result immediately after; and the chagrin which he felt at the consequence to the *Tribune* and to himself from his candidature. The illness and death of Mrs. Greeley preyed constantly upon his mind, so that before the final decision of the Presidential contest, even, his vigor of mind had been irreparably impaired. After that time and before his fatal illness, it is understood that he was examined by Dr. Brown and other medical experts, and that the opinion given was that, even had it been possible for him to have survived the sickness which has resulted in his death, he would have remained a victim of melancholia, one of the most incurable forms of dementia.

The *Evening Post* considers Mr. Greeley's death physiologically, remarking, "His merely animal constitution was one of great strength, and had he lived, as his father did, the tranquil life of the farmer, he also would doubtless have lived to near a hundred years of age. His habits have always been strictly regular and temperate, and we suppose he has never known anything of the ordinary disorders to which most men are accustomed. He was capable of immense endurance and immense wear and tear. His weakness then was in the seat of his intellectual nature. Mr. Greeley's dearest friend would not think of ignoring that he was a man of altogether peculiar and eccentric qualities. The weak spot of his constitution, and where the disease fastened itself when the circumstances occurred which were destructive of a healthy condition of the seat of the moral and intellectual faculties, was the brain. The fact is evident that, whether from natural causes or too much use of the brain in Mr. Greeley, it was that organ which, under excessive strain, would give way. Those familiar with his life know that this is not the first time death has threatened him from the same cause. The brain gave way and the inflammation disorganized his whole system, and he sunk as men of less note so often do, when a chronic tendency to disease of the brain becomes by some sudden calamity or great emotion, an acute attack from which there is no possible recovery."

Mr. Greeley's funeral in this city next Tuesday will be a very imposing demonstration. A large number of civic societies are preparing to take part in the obsequies.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The accounts published of Mr. Greeley's last moments, represent him to have been conscious. During the day, as is usual in cases of inflammation of the brain, his physical suffering was extremely slight, but an increased and morbid action of the mind was evident from exterior manifestations. At half-past 5 o'clock an old family friend, known as "Auntie" Lamson, entered and approached his bed. Mr. Greeley was then roused by a friend and asked: "Do you know who this is?" He feebly said: "Yes," stretching up his hand in greeting, and then relapsed into his reverie. Later, he was asked: "Do you know that you are dying?" and in the same manner, without tremor or emotion, he answered: "Yes." Again, when asked if he recognized Mr. Reid, he looked up with immediate recognition. Lifting his hand, he grasped Mr. Reid's, and feebly said, but distinctly, "Yes." When asked if he was in pain, he laid his hand upon his breast, but without otherwise replying, and returned to his semi-unconscious state, lying now with closed eyes and hands, sometimes twitching nervously, but generally still. At half-past 6 o'clock he stirred uneasily, and began to mutter indistinctly something which his friends around him could not catch. His daughter Ida, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Choate and "Auntie" Lamson were all in the room, anxious to hear his last words. Mr. Greeley indistinctly murmured for a while, and at last he feebly said: "It is done." There was no evidence of pain in his last moments. The face was hardly changed, only settling a little into a look of perfect peace. Dr. Choate was by his bedside, and putting his hand to Mr. Greeley's heart said: "He is gone." The remains were dressed and laid to await removal in the parlor, while a few friends remained to watch through the night beside him. His remains will lie at Mr. Choate's house to-day, and to-morrow night will probably be brought to this city.

He is said to have died a much poorer man than he was popularly supposed to be.

The following, probably the last political opinion ever uttered by Mr. Greeley, is of interest:

On Nov. 15, Mr. Greeley was at his home at Chappaqua, and a prominent Liberal Republican from Connecticut visited him, and found him in very broken health. A conversation was had as to the campaign. Mr. Greeley manifested much unconcern on the subject, and the inquiry whether, under the circumstances, it would be better for the Liberal Republican Committees to take steps at once toward maintenance by the consolidation of their organization, or remain quiet and wait the turn of events, he said, very promptly, "Better keep quiet." But beyond this there was nothing to indicate that he felt any interest in current events.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY

IN NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The loss of no public man since President Lincoln has caused so painful a sensation here, as the sudden and lamentable death of Mr. Greeley. The sad event was not widely known until this morning, and the mournful impression made by it has been apparent in all classes of the community. It is generally admitted that Mr. Greeley's death is prematively due to mental overwork, to which was added domestic affliction at a most critical moment. Throughout the city and in the harbor flags are at half-mast. Many buildings are draped, some displaying banners inscribed with Mr. Greeley's dying words.

The newspaper reviews of Mr. Greeley's career are mainly eulogistic, and most of them affectionate. That written by Mr. Chamberlain, editor of the *World*, and an intimate personal friend of Mr. Greeley, is a most tender tribute.

The Hon. James Brooks writes:

It seems but yesterday that we rode in the same carriage with him to Greenwood, following the remains of another great editor. He seemed vigorous in intellect; strong in body; wonderfully clear in memory of past events, and certainly as little likely to die soon as any in the funeral cortege of Mr. Bennett. He bore his honors gracefully; was modest amidst constant attentions of passing crowds, and in this spirit passed through the whole of the trying canvass for the Presidency. The intensity of feeling created in the long canvass; the constant invective and hostility; bitterness of speech followed by the grossest of caricatures; charges of imbecility and treason; the speech made at Pittsburgh tortured into hostility to the Union sailors and soldiers who served in the civil war, as well as the disunion of old friends, alienated and fierce in their personal opposition; dishonored in name by some whom he loved and had served; betrayed by others who first bade him God-speed and then deserted to the other side, Mr. Greeley was not able to bear this struggle unmoved.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Almost the entire city mourns the death of Mr. Greeley. On the public buildings, hotels, newspaper offices, many private residences, and on the shipping, flags are displayed at half-mast. The feeling of grief is not confined to personal friends of the deceased. A prominent Republican in Park row was first to hang out a flag appropriately draped, with the inscription: "Horace Greeley. It is done. The Nation mourns."

It seems settled that the funeral will take place on Tuesday, from Dr. Chapin's Church, but arrangements are not yet announced.

Both branches of the Common Council are to meet on Monday to take appropriate action. The Stock and Produce Exchanges, also the Chamber of Commerce, will also pass appropriate resolutions on Monday. It is expected there will be a grand demonstration of mourning on the part of civic bodies of the city on the day of the funeral.

During yesterday crowds gathered at the *Tribune* office, inquiring for the latest news. Mr. Sinclair, at 6 o'clock, received a despatch announcing the alarming condition of the deceased, and an hour afterward one reading: "Come immediately, or all will be over." He then started for Pleasantville, but did not give to the public the news that he had received. The crowd remained until 8 o'clock, when the news of Mr. Greeley's death came.

Throughout the city, last night, the subject was talked of at the hotels and clubs, and regret was everywhere expressed. The Union League Club will take appropriate action to-day, as will also the Lincoln Club and other clubs and associations of which Mr. Greeley was a member. Flags in the city are displayed at half-mast.

The *World* this morning editorially pays a high tribute to Mr. Greeley, and says that though he was an unsparing controversialist he bore no malice, even in the heat of political contention.

The Liberal Club of this city, of which Mr. Greeley was President, met this evening and passed resolutions expressive of regret at his death, which is characterized as a loss not only to the country, but to the whole world.

The *Herald* Club Typographical Society also passed resolutions of condolence.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—It was stated at the White House, this evening, that President Grant would go to New York, for the purpose of attending Horace Greeley's funeral. He will leave here on Monday evening, after receiving Congress, and will be accompanied by Generals Porter and Babcock. Several members of the Cabinet, together with a large number of members of Congress, also intimate an intention of paying this last tribute to the deceased, provided public business will permit.

SALT LAKE CITY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 30.—The whole community is in great grief over the death of Horace Greeley. The flag on the City Hall, and other flags, are at half-mast. The papers all publish glowing eulogies on the deceased.

TOPEKA, KAS.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 30.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Hon. Mark W. Delahay moved the appointment of a Committee to take suitable action in relation to the death of the Hon. Horace Greeley. Appropriate resolutions were offered, expressive of gratitude of the people of Kansas to Mr. Greeley for his services to this State and to the nation.

The Hon. J. F. Dillon, Presiding Justice, made a few impressive remarks, in which he alluded to Mr. Greeley as one of the noblest of American citizens.

The resolutions were to be posted on the journal of the Court.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—All the morning papers have obituary notices of Horace Greeley.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—All the papers this morning have editorials on the death of Horace Greeley, and all accord him high praise as a man and an editor. The City Council last night passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman and journalist, and requested Mayor Brown to convey to the family of the deceased the deep sympathy of the citizens of St. Louis in their affliction.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 30.—There was sadness here when the announcement this morning of the death of Horace Greeley appeared in the despatches from New York. All the asperities incident to a political campaign have disappeared in a realization that a great man has gone. Flags are displayed at half-mast on all the public buildings, and people here are profoundly affected by the country's great loss. Colonel John Hay was to have delivered his lecture here on "Phases of Washington Life" next week, but it may be deferred for a time, to enable the lecturer to go East to attend Mr. Greeley's funeral.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—The news of Mr. Greeley's death was received with universal regret. The morning papers contain biographical and eulogistic articles on the great journalist.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 30.—The *Banner* of to-morrow, in view of the complication presented to the Electoral College by the death of Horace Greeley, will propose that the Southern States which gave their Electoral vote for the deceased cast their vote in the Electoral College for Grant, in a graceful, and, under the circumstances, appropriate acquiescence to the overwhelming popular verdict of the people. "Now, let the South avail itself of the opportunity to make the vote for Grant unanimous, in the spirit of that cause of reconstruction of which Mr. Greeley was, while living, and to the latest moment of his useful life, the heroic and eloquent exponent." The death of Mr. Greeley is universally regretted.

NEW YORK.

More Victims to the Northwestern Corner—Leather Belting—Pork Packers—Steamship Companies—The Erie Suits—The Andre Murder Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—One of the jurors in the case of Andre, the wife murderer, whose sentence is only four years in the Penitentiary, argues, in a published card, that the impunity of murder in New York is due to jury peculiarities. Of the jury deliberations in the Andre case, he says: "Our first vote resulted in seven for murder, of which number I was one; three for insanity, and two for manslaughter. After three hours' debate, without any prospect of agreement, those who maintained Andre's insanity consented to a verdict of manslaughter, and late in the evening, after ten hours' confinement, we all concurred in this as better than a disagreement, which would have given color to the plea of 'emotional insanity.' Our case was one in which a wife's infidelity was clearly proven, of the most revolting form. Given the fact that two-thirds were married men, influenced more by prejudice than reason, and see what an element there was to work upon to secure an agreement. The opinion of at least a third of the jury was that a man is justified in killing an adulterer or adultress."

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Judge Fancher discharged Carl Vogt to-day, but he was rearrested on a civil suit brought by the Belgian Consul, to recover the amount alleged to have been stolen from his victim.

The *Financial Chronicle* to-day intimates that in the various cities of the interior there are a number who have been compromised by the Northwestern "corner" whose cases are yet to be made public.

At a meeting of the leather belting manufacturers, Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, presiding, a resolution was adopted advancing the price of belting 10 per cent.

The pork packers doing business on the Produce Exchange, yesterday, received and adopted the report of the Delegates to the National Pork Packers Convention, lately held in Cincinnati. A Committee of five was appointed to revise the rules adopted at Cincinnati, and report at next meeting.

The various Atlantic Steamship Companies have agreed to carry steerage passengers between New York and Liverpool for $30 per head.

The orders to examine Wm. R. Travers and S. L. M. Barlow concerning the Erie suits was to-day vacated by Judge Fancher.

Judge Benedict has decided that the new shipping law is constitutional.

Additional lottery dealers were arrested to-day.

Railroad News.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 30.—To-day M. Hughitt, General Superintendent, and C. C. Wheeler, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, visited the new branch road recently constructed from Stanwood to Tipton, Cedar County, eight miles. Tipton is the county seat, and long needed this extension. The trains will commence regular trips the coming week. The Pacific Express, leaving Chicago on Sunday night, will haul the through sleeping coach for Dubuque *via* Clinton, and every night thereafter. Morning trains will have through day coaches.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30.—The city to-day voted in favor of loaning city bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 to the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad Company, to enable the Company to build an independent line into the city. The road now ends at Elizabethtown, a point on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 45 miles from the city. The vote was small, but the loan was carried two to one.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 30.—The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company has almost completed its grading to Fort Craig. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company will reach the same point in March next.

Recantation.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—The Rev. Samuel Watson, having been found guilty of writing a heretical book, entitled "The Clock Struck One," by the Memphis Conference of the Methodist Church, the said book being a defence of Spiritualism, and containing numerous letters, purporting to be from former residents of this city, long since deceased. Dr. Watson made a full apology, and agreed to withdraw the book from sale as far as possible.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The report of the Congressional Printer was finished to-day, and will be sent to Congress on Monday. It contains much interesting matter in regard to the Government printing. The entire cost of the office for the year was $1,802,343, which is largely in excess of any previous year for the past ten, except the year 1865, which was $2,227,099, the large sum being attributable to causes relating to the war, apparent to the reader. Of all executive and miscellaneous documents and reports, there are printed the usual number, 1,625 copies for the Senate and 1,650 for the House, and also 825 copies of bills and resolutions for the Senate and House each. The aggregate cost of the paper used in the office for the year was $498,989. The amount paid for lithographing and engraving for Congressional documents was $42,257, and the cost of maps for the Supreme Court was $1,331. The public binding alone cost $541,663. As previously stated, the orders made by Congress and executed in the Government office for Congressional printing and binding, during the past year, ending Sept. 30, amount to $893,189.97. The year preceding was $679,819 for the same class of work. This shows an increase during the last year over its predecessor within a fraction of 25 per cent. The office has completed during the past year 119,284 pages of documentary composition, and 7,869,000 volumes of that class of work, many of which exceed 1,000 pages each, on the subject of Patent Office Reports, which, with their costly engravings, were so expensive a publication, and so lightly regarded by the public. The report says: "The law of Jan. 11, 1871, abolishing the publication of the Annual Mechanical Report, with illustrations, has reduced this expense very considerably. As a measure of economy, it appears to be a success. The specifications and illustrations, which are designed for use as evidence in the Courts, are now bound and issued monthly, instead of weekly, as heretofore, which is quite a saving in presswork and binding. The present number issued is chiefly confined to providing the clerks' offices of the United States Courts with volumes to be used in evidence. The expense of printing these is provided for in the annual estimates for appropriations, but should an increase of this number be called for and ordered, it will be an act of justice to the funds of this office that all copies held for sale should be sold by this office, and the funds realized therefrom should be placed to the credit of its printing and binding funds, to reimburse an expense not provided for in its regular estimates for appropriations.

The printing office building, owing to the immense increase of work, is found to be too small for the purpose, notwithstanding that a wing costing $40,000 was finished a year ago."

Mr. Clapp asks for an appropriation to erect another wing which, he says, is urgently demanded. The printing of the Secretary of the Treasury's report on commerce and navigation cost $10,915, and other Department reports about the same. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 704 pages, 226,675 copies, cost $154,920. The first volume of the Census, 864 pages, 25,000 copies, $50,393; the report of the Smithsonian Institute, $7,079. The printing in the Bowen and DeLarge contested election case, which is not yet decided, has already cost $1,785. The thirteen volumes of Affairs in the Southern States, commonly called Ku-Klux Reports, cost $43,418.

The printing for the House of Representatives amounted to $205,909; and for the Senate, $125,645. The following shows the cost of printing for each Department: State Department, $24,106; Treasury Department, $322,861; Interior Department, $225,798; War Department, $142,406; Navy Department, $88,001; Judiciary Department, $42,742; Post Office Department, $157,866; Department of Agriculture, $21,790; office of Congressional Printer, $1,503; total, $1,036,307. Charging the Government for the materials, the machinery, the labor, and everything used in the prosecution of the business, it appears that the earnings of the office for the year were $2,367,946, while the expenses of the office, including $107,626 for unfinished work, were $2,134,771. There are over 1,000 employes, male and female.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is at hand. It states that the aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of the duty on the capital, circulation, and deposits of National Banks, were, for the following fiscal years ending June 30:

1870	$185,235,867
1871	144,011,176
1871	131,770,946

These amounts include sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks. The decrease in the aggregate receipts for the last two years is due to the legislation approved July 14, 1870, which reduced the revenue to the estimated amount of $55,000,000 per annum, but which did not go into full operation before the close of the fiscal year 1871. The receipts from spirits show an increase over the last year of $3,992,046. The sources are given as follows: Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, or grapes, $544,848; spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, or grapes, $32,572,940; distilleries' per diem tax, $2,010,986; distillers' special and barrel tax, $6,489,786; wine made in imitation of champagne, $20; rectifiers, $955,704; dealers in retail liquors, $4,028,604; dealers, wholesale liquor, $2,065,563; manufacturers of stills, $1,391; stills or worms manufactured, 426; stamps, distillery warehouse, $290,264; stamps, rectifiers', $367,920; stamps, wholesale liquor dealers', $139,602; excess of gaugers' fees, $4,118; total, $49,475,576.

The number of grain distilleries registered the last year was 511; fruit distilleries, 338; making a grand total of 3,649. The returns to this office for the last fiscal year show a total production in taxable gallons from materials other than fruit, of 68,275,745; from fruit, 757,788; total yearly production, 69,033,533.

The Commissioner recommends that Section 51 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of June 6, 1872, be further amended so as to authorize, in a more explicit manner than at present provided, the requiring of export bonds of persons applying to export distilled spirits for the benefit of drawbacks. He further says: "By the act of June 6, 1872, the fees of Gaugers, and the per diem compensation of storekeepers were made payable by the United States, without reimbursement by distillers, except by the increased rate of tax on distilled spirits, this increased rate having been determined partly by taking into account the amount heretofore paid for the services of such officers. But experience has already demonstrated that the amount to be paid will be not only greater, notwithstanding my most strenuous efforts to the contrary, than ever before, but also greater in proportion to the quantity of spirits produced. It is apparent that the retention of spirits in the warehouse after the distiller has ceased operations extends the time for the payment of tax due, and is, therefore, for his benefit only. In view of this and the foregoing statement I would recommend that, when a distiller has ceased operations, the pay of the storekeeper for subsequent services at his distillery warehouse, in consequence of spirits remaining therein, shall be reimbursed to the United States by the distiller."

By the act of June 6, 1872, the act of July 13, 1866, so far as it relates to fermented liquors, was re-enacted with some amendments made at the solicitation of the principal brewers of the United States, designed to afford brewers better facilities than heretofore for the conduct of their business under the Internal Revenue laws. These concessions do not appear to have been of a character to endanger the public interests, as the following statement will show: "The tax received on fermented liquors, at $1 per barrel, during the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was $2,217,191, while the receipts from the same source during the first three months of the present fiscal year amount to $2,684,241, an increase of $466,949. The average increase of about a million dollars annually during the last three fiscal years, as contrasted with the stationary character of the receipts during the four years next preceding, is certainly gratifying, but the increase during the first three months of the present fiscal year, as above stated, far exceeds that of any corresponding period in any other year since the organization of this office. The tax received on fermented liquors at $1 per barrel was for the years

1867	$5,819,345
1868	5,685,663
1869	5,866,400
1870	6,081,520
1871	7,115,974
1872	8,009,969

The number of persons engaged in the manufacture of fermented liquors during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was 3,421, distributed as follows:

Alabama	5	Mississippi	2
Arizona	10	Missouri	124
Arkansas	1	Montana	36
California	226	Nebraska	23
Colorado	36	Nevada	41
Connecticut	25	New Hampshire	5
Dakota	6	New Jersey	63
Delaware	2	New Mexico	6
District Columbia	15	New York	479
Florida	2	North Carolina	1
Georgia	4	Ohio	288
Idaho	12	Oregon	31
Illinois	216	Pennsylvania	443
Indiana	169	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	171	South Carolina	2
Kansas	46	Tennessee	11
Kentucky	43	Texas	44
Louisiana	16	Utah	16
Maine	1	Vermont	4
Maryland	72	Virginia	13
Massachusetts	56	Washington	14
Michigan	189	West Virginia	17
Minnesota	114	Wisconsin	293

"I would recommend that Sections 18 and 22 be so amended as to provide for packages known as thirds. The act of March 2, 1872, authorized their use to accommodate brewers west of the Rocky Mountains, who are compelled to send their products from the breweries to the consumer or retailer on the backs of mules, this said package being specially adapted to such mode of conveyance. Thirds appear to have been omitted in the act of June 6, 1872, through inadvertance, and they should be restored.

"The amendments made by the act of June 6, 1872, to Section 59 of the act of July 30, 1868, as amended April 10, 1869, relating to the special taxes for selling spirituous and malt liquors and wines were, it has appeared to me, intended simply to provide that, in addition to the former classes of liquor dealers, there should be two classes, at a lower special tax, authorized to sell malt liquors only, leaving to the former classes of liquor dealers the privilege of selling malt liquors, which they previously possessed, also leaving unchanged the exemption from special tax as wholesale dealers, extended to brewers, who sold fermented liquors of their own production, at the brewery, in the original packages. Nevertheless, that intention is not so clearly expressed by the language of the section as amended as is desirable in so important a provision of law. To prevent the injustice which might be done by acting upon a more technical construction of the language used as to the several classes of liquor dealers and malt liquor dealers, I issued, on the 30th of September last, instructions to Assessors and Collectors, in accordance with the above expressed view of the intentions of Congress, until I could bring the subject to the attention of that body; and I also suspended the collection of all assessments which had been made contrary to that construction. In view of this, I would respectfully recommend that the language of the section be made more explicit. I would also recommend that retail dealers in malt liquors be limited in their sales to quantities less than five gallons, and that those selling in quantities of five gallons and upwards be required to pay the wholesale dealer's tax.

The total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were $33,736,170, showing an increase over the previous year of $157,263. The Commissioner says that, so far as he is able to judge, the law providing for a uniform rate of tax on all manufactured tobacco, whether chewing or smoking, is operating very satisfactorily. There is now no reason why revenue officers should examine into the modes of manufacturing tobacco employed by any one, or for opening or examining any package, to ascertain the character of its contents. If the package is a legal one, and has upon it a proper revenue stamp, denoting the payment of the tax, with such additional marks, and brands, and labels as the law prescribes, no officer is authorized to examine it further.

Owing to the disturbing causes which have affected the trade for some months past, it is now too early to predict with entire certainty what will be the actual result of the present uniform tax on the amount of revenue to be collected. He has reason to believe that, with the additional safeguards provided by the new law against the sale of manufactured tobacco in fraud of the revenue, and with the taxes imposed upon the sale at retail of raw or leaf tobacco for consumption without its being subjected to any process of manufacture, collections from tobacco, under the uniform rate of twenty cents a pound (which is a reduction of more than six cents a pound from the average rate for the last two fiscal years), will reach nearly, if not quite, the sums realized for either of the same years:

"In making this estimate I am relying upon making collections of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 of pounds more of manufactured tobacco in consequence of the restrictions which the act of June 6, 1872, has placed upon the sale for consumption of raw or leaf tobacco. By the act of June 6, 1872, the system of export bonded warehouses, authorized by the act of July 20, 1868, was abolished, and the several warehouses established under said act are to be discontinued after the expiration of six months from the passage of the first-named act. As the average quantity of tobacco withdrawn for export and consumption for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and June 30, 1872, respectively, exceeded twenty millions of pounds, it was thought at the time of the passage of the law that six months would be ample time for the holders of tobacco then in bond (which was considerably less than eight millions of pounds, but increased after the passage of the act to the quantity given above, as the balance on the 1st day of July), either to withdraw the same for export, or for sale and consumption, upon the payment of the tax. The reports received from month to month, from the Collectors in charge of bonded warehouses, show that this quantity has been constantly diminishing, so that no great hardship will be imposed upon the owners of this tobacco by requiring them to affix stamps and withdraw the comparatively small quantity remaining in the warehouses at the expiration of the six months which the law allows for closing them. But this view of the case is especially apparent when the fact is taken into consideration that the owners of this tobacco have already had six months' credit for the taxes due on all of it, and on a considerable portion a much longer time; and also the further fact that these tobaccos, after having been stamped, can at any time be exported, and the owners obtain a drawback for the amount of tax which shall be shown to have been paid on them.

"The act of June 6, 1872, provides two modes for the exportation of manufactured tobacco to foreign countries: First, directly from the manufacturer, without the payment of any tax, and second, the payment from the store or warehouse of the jobber, dealer, or commission merchant after the tax has been paid, with an allowance of drawback on the presentation of the proper evidence that the tobacco has been exported and landed in a foreign country or lost at sea. The few months that have intervened since the adoption of the new system have by no means afforded sufficient opportunity to test its practicability. Thus far the two systems have both been in operation. At the same time the tobacco stored in warehouse is being exported under the regulations in force at the time when the late act was passed, while direct exportations from the manufactories have been made under the new regulations. The two systems operating concurrently have not tended to harmony. I have seen nothing, however, as yet which leads me to distrust the practicability and the complete success of the provisions made by the act of June 6, 2872, for facilitating the exportation of tobacco to foreign countries. Any radical change in the law and regulations touching a business so varied and extensive as is the tobacco trade requires time for persons engaged in it to accustom themselves to the alteration. For this reason such changes should be as infrequent as possible, and only made upon urgent necessity. That such a necessity existed for abolishing the old system of bonded warehouses of ports of entry which allowed tobacco to be stored therein for home consumption as well as for export, and to be withdrawn therefrom at any time upon the payment of the tax, few persons, except those who enjoyed the privileges of such warehouses have expressed a doubt. Under the present law the credit system is entirely dispensed with, and no special privileges are given for making a monopoly of trade in manufactured tobacco. All tobacco is required to have proper stamps affixed, indicating the payment of the tax, before it is removed from the place where it is made, except that which is intended for and actually bonded for export to a foreign country before leaving the manufactory. This system, it is believed, will greatly widen the field for exportation, since it provides for direct shipments from any district in the country, the manufacturer filling his bonds and completing his shipping papers in his own district. It provides, also, for the payment of the tax on said tobacco by any person who desires to export, giving him an allowance of drawback for the tax paid, a privilege which was not allowed under the previous law. Persons having in their possession tax-paid tobacco, however badly damaged and unsalable, even to such a degree as to render it worthless for sale or consumption, can, by exporting the same, always realize therefrom an amount equal to the tax.

With regard to the consolidation of districts, the Commissioner has the following to say: The act of June, 1872, required the reduction of the internal revenue districts in the United States to not exceeding eighty in number, by uniting two or more districts into one, and also the reduction of the minor officers in the service to as small a number as would be consistent with their limited duties. Immediately upon the passage of this act, a general inquiry for information was made with a view to a prompt compliance with the law. This inquiry early developed the opinion of the leading officers in the service, whose positions rendered them important in the matter, that to consolidate at once would largely interfere, to the loss of the Government, with the collection of taxes from assessments under repealed laws, than in the hands of Collectors. These collections could only be made with despatch and certainty by those acquainted with the special localities and the circumstances of tax-payers. To avoid a much greater loss by the untimely disturbance than could possibly be compensated by the consequent reduced expenditure, temporary delay was universally advised and finally determined upon. The interim was used in pushing to a rapid close the collection of the balances. The result has justified the propriety of the delay. It was estimated that by the end of June, 1872, this whole amount of internal revenue, exclusive of the balances under repealed laws, would be about $110,000,000 per annum, while the actual receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year were at the rate of $125,400,000, showing several millions of dollars in excess of the estimated receipts, and this very considerably from taxes due under the repealed laws. To have violently taken the lists containing the evidences of taxation out of the hands of three out of four of these Collectors, and committed them to the care of the remaining one, would have introduced a dangerous delay in the receipts, and would probably have caused a large loss at last.

"The collections have been large, and reflects great credit upon the officers. The act of June 6 reduced the duties of Assessors and Assistant Assessors so as to have but three things which could not be done with equal propriety by the Collectors and their deputies, the two classes of officers remaining both numerous and expensive, for a work that one class could as well do. The three duties referred to are the assessment of the deficiency taxes on distillers, an unexceptional tax, only occasionally due, and the data for assessing which is always at hand from daily reports in this office. The majority of such assessments being reviewed and readjusted under the present system, all of them could as readily be certified from this office to the Collectors. In the first instance, this would insure uniformity of adjustment, a thing almost impossible where two or three unassociated minds are reading and interpreting law and regulations. Second, the special or license taxes, which are collected as a general rule, but once, in May, each year. The special tax certificates can be issued in books, as are the spirit and tobacco stamps, and charged to the Collectors at their face value, crediting them, the Collectors, only with cash or the unused certificates returned to this office. This system works admirably in the matter of spirits and tobacco, and can be very easily adapted to this other source of revenue. The third and only remaining duty with which the Collectors might not be entirely entrusted is the tax on banks and bankers. This tax is payable but twice during each year, and is the sole remaining tax on corporations. The tax on corporations was at one period all collected directly by this office, at a time when it extended to railroad insurance, canal and turnpike companies, in addition to banks and bankers. The history of this class of taxation shows that when so collected it was well collected, and the whole work done by less than fifteen clerks, at an average salary of not over $1,400 per annum each. If fifteen men could collect the tax when it reached $13,000,000 per annum, and embraced five species under the class, all of them requiring monthly returns, it is not seen why a comparatively smaller number may not now manage one-fifth of the class, and only yielding, it is estimated, for the current fiscal year, $800,000 in all. It further appeared that the exceptional labor could be done in this office without increasing its force materially, and thus enable the discharge of the entire body of assessing officers. Inasmuch as the plan of reduction under the act of June 6, only provides absolutely for the reduction of some two-thirds of the principal officers, 460 in all, and left the reduction of the assistants, over 1,300, discretionary, it seemed to be the better plan to ask Congress to make the larger reduction and make that absolute. It is not an easy matter to put out of commission a thousand or more of officers. Experience has demonstrated that nothing short of unequivocal, inexorable law, can surely do it. Discretion admits of doubt and suggests delay, in view of the great confusion and loss of revenue anticipated by a general disturbance of the collecting officers. The simplicity and security of a system which shall have but one class of officers, and these all under bonds; the fact that nothing is left for the assessing class to do that cannot be done either by the Collectors or this office, and that a saving of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 per annum of expense in salaries, etc., greater than would be effected under the act of June last can safely be anticipated. I have had prepared the outlines of a law which will give effect to the above idea. This will be presented to the proper committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate immediately upon their assemblage in December *proximo*. If it is the judgment of Congress that this plan is preferable to that contemplated by the act of June, I ask their early adoption of its provisions, that it may be put in operation completely by the 30th of June, 1873."

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of State of Ohio, Mr. Sherwood, arrived here to-night from Columbia. The purpose of his visit is to obtain statistical data from the Census Bureau for use in his forthcoming report.

[To the Associated Press.]

MRS. FISH'S RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The reception given by Secretary and Mrs. Fish to the Diplomatic Corps, last evening, was attended by the members of the various legations almost *en masse*, together with members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, Governor Cooke, and numerous others.

VISITORS.

The President received a large number of visitors to-day, principally members of Congress, among whom were Senators Morton and Wilson.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Western members of Congress arriving here are very decided in their opposition to the enforcement of the Civil Service regulations within their States. They assert that in the country a distinctive issue of the recent campaign was the theory of Civil Service technicalities, and that this was especially true in Illinois, where Mr. Trumbull advocated the theory. They believe that the question, as to them, is settled at the polls, and assert that the system shall not be applied in their States so long as they have influence with Senators who can prevent the confirmation of new appointments based upon that theory. The Executive order limiting competitive examinations to fewer offices, reported as prepared, in these despatches yesterday, will shortly be published.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Of the thirty-five Senate Committees, fourteen are non-political. The Democrats claim that they are entitled to two of these Chairmanships. It is probable that Thurman will be made Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims in place of Garret Davis.

SECRETARY DELANO.

Secretary Delano is dangerously ill.

OPPOSITION TO CONSOLIDATION.

Powerful influences will be exerted to prevent the proposed consolidation of the Internal Revenue and Customs Bureaus, as such a plan involves the abolition of many offices whose incumbents have great political influence.

TAX ON SHIP MATERIALS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—It is stated that an amendment will be proposed as soon as Congress meets, to change the tariff act of last winter, so that the drawback on material for ship building shall apply to all materials instead of a few, and also extending from two to four months in the year the privilege of the coasting trade to foreign vessels.

CHINA TRADE.

The increase of American tonnage in the China trade in 1871 was 3,870,643 tons.

A Just Punishment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 30.—In the District Court of this county to-day, Henry Buff and George Brown were each sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary for placing obstructions on the Winterset Railroad track. They claimed to have been intoxicated at the time of the commission of the offence.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 30.—The Hon. Virgil Hickcox, Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, paid into the Treasury, to-day, $30,000. This makes a grand aggregate for this year's business of $120,000. Navigation was suspended on the 15th of this month. Last year the canal was operated by the Trustees. The net receipts were less than $40,000. This speaks well of the present management.

Resumed Payment.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The President of the Union Bank at Marietta, Ohio, telegraphs today that the bank had resumed payment.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Judge Selah B. Strong, of the Supreme Court of this State, died at Long Island, yesterday, aged 81.

Death on the Rail.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—Henry Tubman, an employe of the Detroit & Lansing Railroad, was injured by cars and died in the hospital last night.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Assembly's approval of the resolution of Minister Dufaure has had a quieting effect, and tranquility now prevails.

It is reported that the *Gaulois* is to be suppressed.

In the Assembly, this afternoon, before the minutes of the previous sitting were ratified, Baragnon, Conservative Deputy, protested against the vote yesterday on the resolution of Minister Dufaure being recorded, because several of the Deputies were absent. He did not believe the result was a fair expression of the will of the Assembly.

M. Batbie said he considered that the vote eloquently demonstrated on which side the conservative policy could be found. This remark gave rise to great excitement. Many Deputies protested against the language of M. Batbie. Recriminations passed backward and forward between the opposing parties.

A Deputy from Paris questioned the Government in relation to encouraging the addresses sent Thiers by the Municipal Councils during the present controversy. He accused the Government of conniving at inciting them.

M. Le Franc, Minister of the Interior, warmly defended the Government in receiving the addresses, and announced that he accepted the principle Ministerial responsibility.

The agitation here was very great.

M. Duval made a violent attack on the Government. "Henceforth," he said, "neither Orleanists, Bonapartists, or Legitimatists will exist, but all parties will unite to arrest the fatal descent of the country." He continued at length in a violent strain, and concluded by moving a resolution declaring that the Municipal Councils had violated the laws of the country; that M. Le Franc, in receiving addresses for the President, has also failed to observe them.

Amid much excitement the Assembly proceeded to vote on the motion. It was approved by 305 yeas against 299 nays.

The result caused a great sensation. The sitting was immediately brought to a close. Throughout the entire debate party feeling was inflamed to its highest pitch.

The gloomiest impressions prevail this evening in Paris.

It is believed that it will be impossible for Thiers to govern the country under present circumstances. The Monarchists declare that they will oppose Thiers to the bitter end, unless he disavows all responsibility for the cause of Gambetta.

PARIS, Nov. 30—10 p. m.—It is announced this evening that M. Le Franc tendered his resignation to the President.

The Ministers are now closeted with Thiers.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The Alaska has arrived with dates from Hong Kong to Oct. 26, and Yokohama, Nov. 7.

It is proposed to connect Maci with Hong Kong, by cable.

Paul Wintzel, German Consul, died 7th October.

The Government has made ample provision for the relief of the people in the inundated district of Shunton.

There were great festivities at Yeddo on the birthday of the Mikado, who is now 21 years old.

The Government of Japan is reported to have obtained a credit of $1,000,000 to sustain the value of the native coinage, and also enable it to pay for shipments of bullion on own account.

THE PHILLIPPINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—A typhoon on Oct. 12, at Manilla, sunk the Spanish brig Genoveva. All on board were lost but one seaman.

The brigs Alejandro, Rodrigo, and Ceres were beached, with two others, names unknown. All the vessels in the harbor suffered. The new pier for steamers was totally destroyed, as were also three hundred houses on the shore near that place.

MALTA.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Captain A. C. Rind, of the American Navy, was banquetted in Malta this week by Admiral Inglefield, Commandant of the station. The Admiral proposed the health of the President of the United States. Coupled with the toast was the expression of hope that England and America would always be sincere friends and faithful allies. Captain Rhind made an appropriate response, and sailed the next day for Constantinople.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Flag-Carrier Bates will arrive at Guildhall this afternoon.

LATER.—Bates reached the Guildhall at 1:30, and was enthusiastically received. The pedestrian made an appropriate address.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A *Herald's* correspondent, in a special from Cape Haytien, says that he was warned by General Riqueline that he was in danger of assassination by sympathizers with the insurgents. He subsequently applied for his passports, and left for home.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—In a fight at Muricia 33 insurgents were killed. In Malaga 23 were left dead on the field.

Forty persons have been arrested for complicity in the rising at Bejar.

ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 30.—A despatch from Khiva reports that the cholera is raging in that city.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The health of the Crown Prince improves daily, but dyspepsia retards his complete recovery.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property, and Loss of Life.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Twenty small houses, between Jackson, Philip, Annunciation, Laurel, and Chippewa streets, were burned. Loss, $40,000. Insured in home companies. Cause, coal oil explosion.

HOMER, La., Nov. 30.—The jail was burned last night, fired by negro prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—At 6 a. m. to-day a fire destroyed Hayes' Valley Pavilion. The place has been a popular resort for years past. Loss, $36,000. Incendiary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Arbuckle's spice mills, in Brooklyn, were burned this morning. The loss on the building, machinery, and stock is $65,000.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 28.—A destructive fire broke out about 1 o'clock last night, destroying the general offices and part of the freight house of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad. One man is supposed to have been burned. Loss heavy, but not known yet.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 30.—Last evening, a large stable on Queen street, below Third, was burned, together with twelve horses. The loss is not yet known.

SANDWICH, Mass., Nov. 30.—The store of Postmaster Howland, at West Barnstable, including postal matter, was totally burned this morning, and Howland's son was burned to a crisp.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The oil manufactory of C. M. Stratton, on Dock street, was burned this afternoon. Loss not yet stated.

The oil works of M. B. George, adjoining, were damaged.

TROY, Nov. 30.—A fire in the rear of Congress Hall Hotel this morning burned eleven horses. Total loss $7,000.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—Destructive fires raged throughout the past week in the prairies adjacent to Devall's Bluff, Ark., doing great damage, but were extinguished by the rains, the first of this week.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Kauffer's stable, with twelve horses and other contents, were burned at Fitchburg this morning; also a tenement house. Phelps Dale, a well-known musical professor, was burned to death.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A fire occurred in Wallack's Theatre last night, which, at one time, threatened to be very serious.

General Meade's Monument.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 30.—The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association yesterday determined to erect a memorial column and statue in honor of General Meade. An Executive Committee, consisting of President Grant and a number of Generals, was selected to have charge of raising a fund of $100,000. The Governors, Legislatures, and other bodies which furnished forces to the Army of the Potomac, the Union League Associations of Pennsylvania, and Reserves of the Grand Army of the Potomac are also to be asked to contribute.

Important Decision.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—A suit was decided in the United States District Court at Jefferson City, yesterday, which will effect nearly all the railroads in the State. It appears that the bonds issued by many counties to railroads have not been stamped according to law, and the United States brought suits to enforce the penalty. Suits against Jackson and Buchanan Counties were made test cases. The defendants demurred on the ground that, as public corporations, counties were not chargeable with an attempt to evade the law, and were, therefore, not the proper parties to a proceeding of this kind. The demurrer was sustained by Judge Krekel, and the suits were dismissed.

POLITICAL.

THE LEGISLATIVE CONFLICT IN ALA[BAMA].

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 30.—This mor[ning a] detachment of the Seventh Cavalry [was stationed] near the Capitol grounds. Intense ex[citement] prevailed, but on its being learned [that the] troops were intended for a mere pos[se, the] the excitement subsided.

The Legislature at the Capitol passed [...] and sent it to Governor Lewis, but he [...] to receive it.

A joint resolution was passed app[ointing a] Committee to communicate the facts [by tele]graph to the Government at Washing[ton, and] appointing a delegate to present the case [to the] President. The Legislature express[es confi]dence the President will sustain them.

In answer to the communication of [the Capi]tol Legislature yesterday, Governor Lewis re[plied] that two bodies claim his re[cognition;] that the members of the other receive[d a ma]jority of the votes cast; that he [cannot] recognize the Capitol Legislature, be[cause] persons whom he said did not receive [a ma]jority were excluded, the body would b[e with]out a quorum.

The Court House body has been in session.

UTAH POLITICS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 30.—General M[axwell] this morning served a notice upon Geor[ge Q.] Cannon, announcing his intention to take [testi]mony at Provo, in the contested case of his [elec]tion as a Delegate to Congress. It is said many startling developments will be made concerning the abuse of the elective franchise in Utah.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 30.—The vote upon [the] Senatorial question in the Legislature [caused] continued excitement to-day. The first [ballot] to-day was almost the same as yesterday. [On] the second ballot, Vance received 71; Merri[mon,] 31; Pool, 58. The Republicans voting for [Mer]riman are increasing.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The officials [recently] elected assume their positions on Monday.

General Bingham relinquishes his position [as] Postmaster to-night.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—During the past week the money market was stringent, and call loans were made as high as ¼ per cent *per diem*, but there was a relaxation, and before the close money was accessible on call at the legal rate, with exceptional loans lower. The [...] market worked close during the greater part of the week at 12 per cent for prime paper, but at the close an easier feeling prevailed, and there was more currency for business notes at [...] per cent. The bank statement is favorable, as is also considered the news that Secretary Boutwell has contracted two [millions] of the new issue of legal tenders. The increase in legal tenders [...] receipts from Boston and Chicago, [...] rency is still flowing to the southwest.

Gold has been generally weak, with a decline from 113¼ to 112⅝, closing with a steadier feeling at 112¾. The decline has induced a better mercantile demand for foreign exchange, which in turn has prevented any marked decline in rates.

There has been a better demand for investment securities, and both Government bonds and [...] way mortgages have advanced.

Since Tuesday the market has steadily advanced, and prices to-day, generally, were the highest of the week. The advance as compared with the quotations current this day week range from 1 to [...] cent. The greatest advance was in Wells-Fargo Express from 80 to 88. The improvement otherwise was most marked in Lake Shore, Wabash, Union Pacific, New York Central, Rock Island, Ohios, and Western Union. Pacific Mail was a marked exception to the general firmness, and declined from 91¼ to 84⅝. The later dealings of the week were noted chiefly for activity and buoyancy in the so-called Vanderbilt shares—Lake Shore, New York Central, Union Pacific, Ohios, and Western Union.

The Northwestern corner frightened many "bears," and induced a number to turn "bulls," with a view to retrieve their fortunes.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $6,3[...]; exports, $5,799,772; specie exports, $470,1[...].

The total merchandise imports since January are six millions in advance of last year, while the exports of produce and specie stand about the same as last year.

MONEY.

The money market to-day was more active with call loans sharp at 7 per cent, currency and ⅛ per cent gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet and steady. Gold dull and firm. Government bonds opened with slight decline, but closed firmer.

STOCKS.

The present depression in Pacific Mail is said to be the work of Jay Gould, who wants to compel Henry N. Smith to sell out 50,000 shares he holds on margins. The "pool" in Lake Shore is reported to be identical with that in Northwestern.

PRODUCE.

Flour stronger but quiet; holders firm. Wheat advanced, owing to the cold weather. Spring closed better and in demand; [...] fair inquiry. Pork quiet and prices [...] for future delivery, quoted at $14.00 for December for new or old mess. Cut meats rather [...] on the spot. Sales: 500 smoked shoulders [...] 6c. Bacon quiet at about 7½c for long clear on the spot, and 7⅝c for short clear for [...] months; 100 boxes short clear for December sold at 7⅝c. Lard rather firmer.

The Horse Disease.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Nov. 30.—The epizootic [...] increases. Many horses have died, and hundreds are affected. Oxen are generally used for hauling freight. To-day the mail was taken to the train in a handcart.

A disease somewhat similar to the epizootic has appeared among some cows in West Des Moines.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 30.—The epizootic is spreading. All livery stables are closed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—The epizootic [is] steadily abating, notwithstanding the [...] weather.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 30.—The horse disease [is] here.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 30.—The horse disease [is in]creasing in some parts of the city and [...] in other parts. Livery men think [...] days more of rest and careful treatment [...] horses will fit them for use. The street [railway] company will be unable to resume [...] some time. Ox teams are being extensively [...].

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The effects of [the] malady are rapidly disappearing. [...] partment horses will all probably [...] next week. The Street Cleaning [Department] will have nearly its whole force out on [...].

Two hundred and forty-four horses have died thus far.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia. Nov. 30.—The [epizootic] made its appearance here to-day. A large number of cases are already reported and the merchants and transfer companies are making arrangements to secure oxen to deliver goods.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—The [...] caused several fatal cases of epizootic. [...] all the street cars have discontinued, [...] business on Canal street. The theatres [...] slimly attended.

GALVESTON, Nov. 30.—The epizootic is [...] and will doubtless interfere with the [movement] of cotton and other merchandise.

Steamboat Sunk.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—The steamer Little [...] from Little Rock for Memphis, with 3[...] of cotton, sunk near Kimbrough's Landing, about sixty miles below Pine Bluff, yesterday afternoon. She lies with her bow in sixteen [feet of] water and her stern in eighteen feet, and, it is thought, cannot be raised. She belonged to the Memphis and Arkansas River Company, [and was ins]ured at $15,000. Insured in St. Louis [...] for $10,000. The cotton, insured here [...] New Orleans, will be saved.

Drowned.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—Last night the first engineer, named Jacob Sheffner, and the fireman, whose name was not learned, of the propeller Pittsburgh, lying at the dock, just below the bridge, in Bay City, fell through the ice, and were both drowned.

OUR GERMANS.

Chief Element of Foreign-Born Population.

[Inte]resting Facts and Fig[ures] Concerning the Teutons of Chicago.

Manners, Customs, and Peculiarities Which They Bring from the Fatherland.

[The]ir Contributions to Arts and Sciences.

[Germ]an Societies for the Advancement of Religion, Benevolence, Music, Physical and Intellectual Culture.

against Jackson and Buchanan Counties ... made test cases. The defendants demurred on the ground that, as public corporations, counties were not chargeable with an intent to evade the law, and were, therefore, not the proper parties to a proceeding of this kind. The demurrer was sustained by Judge Krekel, and the suits were dismissed.

POLITICAL.

THE LEGISLATIVE CONFLICT IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 30.—This morning a detachment of the Seventh Cavalry bivouacked near the Capitol grounds. Intense excitement prevailed, but on its being learned that the troops were intended for a mere posse comitatus, the excitement subsided.

The Legislature at the Capitol passed a bill and sent it to Governor Lewis, but he refused to receive it.

A joint resolution was passed appointing a Committee to communicate the facts by telegraph to the Government at Washington, and appointing a delegate to present the case to the President. The Legislature express great confidence the President will sustain them.

In answer to the communication of the Capitol Legislature yesterday, Governor Lewis replied that two bodies claim his recognition; that the members of the other received the majority of the votes cast; that he could not recognize the Capitol Legislature, because, if persons whom he said did not receive the majority were excluded, the body would be without a quorum.

The Court House body has been in session.

UTAH POLITICS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 30.—General Maxwell this morning served a notice upon George Q. Cannon, announcing his intention to take testimony at Provo, in the contested case of his election as a Delegate to Congress. It is said that many startling developments will be made concerning the abuse of the elective franchise in Utah.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 30.—The vote upon the Senatorial question in the Legislature caused continued excitement to-day. The first ballot to-day was almost the same as yesterday. On the second ballot, Vance received 72; Merrimon, 31; Pool, 58. The Republicans voting for Merriman are increasing.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The officials recently elected assume their positions on Monday.

General Bingham relinquishes his position of Postmaster to-night.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—During the past week the money market was stringent, and call loans were made as high as ¼ per cent *per diem*, but later there was a relaxation, and before the close money was accessible on call at the legal rates with exceptional loans lower. The discount market worked close during the greater part of the week at 12 per cent for prime paper, but at the close an easier feeling prevailed, and there was more currency for business notes at 10 to 12 per cent. The bank statement is favorable, as is also considered the news that Secretary Boutwell has contracted two millions of the new issue of legal tenders. The increase in legal tenders here is due to receipts from Boston and Chicago, though currency is still flowing to the southwest.

Gold has been generally weak, with a decline from 113¼ to 112⅝, closing with a steadier feeling at 112⅝. The decline has induced a better mercantile demand for foreign exchange, which in turn has prevented any marked decline in rates.

There has been a better demand for investment securities, and both Government bonds and railway mortgages have advanced.

Since Tuesday the market has steadily advanced, and prices to-day, generally, were the highest of the week. The advance as compared with the quotations current this day week range from 1 to 8 per cent. The greatest advance was in Wells & Fargo Express from 80 to 88. The improvement otherwise was most marked in Lake Shore, Wabash, Union Pacific, New York Central, Rock Island, Ohios, and Western Union. Pacific Mail was a marked exception to the general firmness, and declined from 91½ to 84¾. The later dealings of the week were noted chiefly for activity and buoyancy in the so-called Vanderbilt shares—Lake Shore, New York Central, Union Pacific, Ohios, and Western Union.

The Northwestern corner frightened many "bears," and induced a number to turn "bulls," with a view to retrieve their fortunes.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $6,258,632; produce exports, $5,799,772; specie exports, $470,171.

The total merchandise imports since January are six millions in advance of last year, while the exports of produce and specie stand almost the same as last year.

MONEY.

The money market to-day was more active, with call loans sharp at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet and steady. Gold dull and firm. Government bonds opened with slight decline, but closed firmer.

STOCKS.

The present depression in Pacific Mail is said to be the work of Jay Gould, who wants to compel Henry N. Smith to sell out 50,000 shares he holds on margins. The "pool" in Lake Shore is reported to be identical with that in Northwestern.

PRODUCE.

Flour stronger but quiet; holders firmer. Wheat advanced, owing to the cold weather. Spring closed better and in demand; winter in fair inquiry. Pork quiet and prices unsettled; for future delivery, quoted at $14.00 for December for new or old mess. Cut meats rather quiet on the spot. Sales: 500 smoked shoulders at 6c. Bacon quiet at about 7½c for long clear on the spot, and 7⅝c for short clear for winter months; 100 boxes short clear for December sold at 7⅝c. Lard rather firmer.

The Horse Disease.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Nov. 30.—The epizootic still increases. Many horses have died, and hundreds are affected. Oxen are generally used for hauling freight. To-day the mail was taken to the train in a handcart.

A disease somewhat similar to the epizootic has appeared among some cows in West Des Moines.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 30.—The epizootic is still spreading. All livery stables are closed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—The epizootic is steadily abating, notwithstanding the cold weather.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 30.—The horse disease is here.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 30.—The horse disease is increasing in some parts of the city and decreasing in other parts. Livery men think that eight days more of rest and careful treatment of horses will fit them for use. The street railway company will be unable to resume business for some time. Ox teams are being extensively used.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The effects of the horse malady are rapidly disappearing. The Fire Department horses will all probably be fit for use next week. The Street Cleaning Department will have nearly its whole force out on Monday. Two hundred and forty-four horses have died thus far.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia. Nov. 30.—The epizootic made its appearance here to-day. A large number of cases are already reported and the merchants and transfer companies are making arrangements to secure oxen to deliver goods.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—The cold last night caused several fatal cases of epizootic. Nearly all the street cars have discontinued, damaging business on Canal street. The theatres are thinly attended.

GALVESTON, Nov. 30.—The epizootic is here, and will doubtless interfere with the movement of cotton and other merchandise.

Steamboat Sunk.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—The steamer Little Rock, from Little Rock for Memphis, with 350 bales of cotton, sunk near Kimbrough's Landing, about sixty miles below Pine Bluff, yesterday afternoon. She lies with her bow in sixteen feet water and her stern in eighteen feet, and, it is thought, cannot be raised. She belonged to the Memphis and Arkansas River Company. Valued at $15,000. Insured in St. Louis offices for $10,000. The cotton, insured here and in New Orleans, will be saved.

Drowned.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—Last night the first engineer, named Jacob Sheffner, and the fireman, whose name was not learned, of the propeller Pittsburgh, lying at the dock, just below the bridge, in Bay City, fell through the ice, and were both drowned.

OUR GERMANS.

The Chief Element of Our Foreign-Born Population.

Interesting Facts and Figures Concerning the Teutons of Chicago.

The Manners, Customs, and Peculiarities Which They Bring from the Fatherland.

Their Contributions to the Arts and Sciences.

German Societies for the Advancement of Religion, Benevolence, Music, Physical and Intellectual Culture.

At certain times when issues on public questions enlist attention, much is said about "Our German Element," and so easily and cheaply is the term employed, that it may be actually made to appear as if the circuit of a saloon round would hold this entire representative element. It will be well to pass in review some of the features and characteristics that make up the great intelligent and wealthy German-born portion of our citizens, and from this it will be seen that, while all varieties and shades of social life exist among them, as among other nationalities, they, as a class, possess elements of character and systems of business and education that give them qualities that add largely to the best growth of community. There are very few Germans without religion or education. They are

A SOBER AND FRUGAL PEOPLE,

opposed to temperance laws because they are addicted to intoxicating drinks, but they have been brought up in a country where wine flows like milk, and where lager beer is the national beverage; yet no one would think of disgracing himself by drinking more than his measure, any more than he would think of eating any more than he was able to digest. They are opposed to the closing of their saloons on Sundays, because in Europe people go to church on Sabbath morning, and assemble in the afternoon at the village inn, which is usually contiguous to the church, and over a glass of wine, beer, or sugar water, for which they pay about five cents, discuss the topics of the day, both moral and political, and even their ministers and teachers, as well as all other dignitaries of the community, join them there and take part in the discussion. No profane language, no improper expression is heard there, but the air vibrates with pleasant, intelligent, and moral talk. A peasant in Germany has to work hard six days in the week; he has no time to think of anything but the work before him; but on the seventh day, after having "rendered unto God what belonged to God," that is, having attended church, he meets his neighbors and friends at the village inn, where politics are discussed, and opinions formed, and he enjoys himself harmlessly over a glass of wine or beer, and prepares himself therewith for another week's toil and labor. With these inherited convictions, these people arrive in this country, and commencing with small means, and in narrow quarters, they are not able to invite their friends to their houses, but are compelled to meet them at saloons. If humanitarians would provide public halls or rooms where these people could congregate, it would more effectually suppress saloons than all the temperance laws in creation. It is not on account of heathenism or heresy that these people oppose the present temperance laws, but because they consider them as infringements on their private rights, and as opposers of lifelong convictions.

THE GERMANS OF CHICAGO.

One-third, or nearly 100,000, of Chicago's inhabitants come from Germany, and nearly all of them are imbued with these ideas and convictions. It is, therefore, not surprising that the enforcement of our Sunday law has created such a commotion among these people, and that they are battling with all the means in their power to have it repealed.

Out of 2,412 saloon licenses issued at the City Clerk's office, only 850 were taken by Germans, that is one-third of all the licenses issued, and in the exact ratio they stand to the population of this city. Then it may safely be added that these saloons are by far the most respectable in this city, and in very few of them do they keep anything but lager beer and wine. These are mostly kept as the village inns in Germany, namely, for the purpose of giving the poor laborers and workmen a place where, over a glass of beer for five cents, they can discuss together the issues of the day, without requiring their families to take part in them, and for this reason only do Germans oppose the temperance and Sunday laws, and not because they are all saloon-keepers, drunkards, or heretics.

Germans, as a class, are a sober, industrious, and frugal people, and but for their aid Chicago would not to-day be the pride of the West and the marvel of the age.

AS TAX-PAYERS.

Many of our noblest and finest public buildings and churches have been reared by their enterprise, and they pay a large share of our taxes. The tax-books at the City Collector's office reveal the fact that they pay fully two-thirds of the real estate, as well as of the personal property taxes, on the North Side, and of the taxes in the South and West Divisions they pay a fair share; nor are these people among the so-called "tax-fighters," but, as the City Collector, Mr. George Von Hollen, avers, they are the promptest tax-payers in the city.

IN TRADE.

There is hardly a branch of business or a trade in this city in which the Germans are not represented. Certain branches of trade are almost exclusively in their hands, as for instance, the butchers, bakers, milkmen and gardeners. A large proportion of the skillful workmen in our rolling mills, iron works, and machine-shops, are Germans. A majority of our tailors and shoemakers come from Fatherland, and many of our furniture manufacturers and carvers have learned their trade in Germany. Two thirds of the stone cut for the magnificent fronts of our new business palaces have been cut by men of the same nationality. Almost all the pianos sold in this city are of German manufacture,—the manufacturers in this country but being Germans, and that one employs German workmen. And in many other trades, too numerous to mention, the Germans predominate and excel. The reason why Germans are such good mechanics and workmen is because they learn their trades systematically. Every man learning a trade has to serve three years as an apprentice, and the same length of time as a craftsman, before he is accepted as a master of his trade, and so with every German, no matter how well educated, or how large his fortune may be, learns some trade,—even royal Princes following this rule.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSES, BANKS, ETC.

Not only the trades, but also some of our largest and best managed wholesale and retail houses are in the hands of Germans. Most the business at the Stock Yards is done by Germans, and many of our importers belong to the same nationality. Two of our best National Banks are managed by Germans, and with German capital,—the German National Bank, of which our respected fellow-citizen, Henry Greenebaum, presides with great skill and energy, and the National Bank of [illegible], which is ably managed by the affable and sagacious Mr. George Schneider. There are, besides, the International Bank and numerous German private banks. The business done by the German Savings Bank shows the frugality of Germans to great advantage. This institution was organized Aug. 1, 1870; has neither advertised nor made any efforts to secure patronage; yet its deposits during the last two years amount to one and a half million of dollars, and upwards of 3,000 accounts have been opened during the same length of time.

THE FINE ARTS, SCIENCE, AND MUSIC.

But where Germans most excel is in the fine arts, sciences, and music. Mr. Ziegfeld's Conservatory of Music is one of the best institutions of the kind in the country. Prof. Dyhrenfurth's College favorably compares with similar institutions in Europe, and our Academy of Design once counted among its members such artists as Bierstadt and Leutze. Many of the choirs in our churches are composed of Germans, and almost all the musicians come from Fatherland. Our German physicians are justly celebrated for their skill and knowledge, and our German apothecaries are the most trusted, because they usually understand their business, and do not dispense corrosive sublimate for quinine.

GERMAN-AMERICAN POLITICS.

That Germans are, politically at least, not all of one mind, is best shown by the different German daily papers published in this city, each one being of different politics. There are two morning papers and one evening paper. The *Staats Zeitung*, which is edited by Mr. Herman Raster, has the largest circulation, and is Radical Republican. The *Union*, of which General Herman Lieb is the editor, is Liberal Democratic, and the *Freie Presse*, at the head of which is Mr. Richard Michaelis, is Liberal Republican. A score or more of German weekly and monthly publications must be added, and all of them have a certain degree of excellence.

THEIR MORAL STATUS.

While Germans are a very liberal-minded, and to the outward observer a rather heretic people, yet there is no nationality on the face of the earth which has more religion at heart and whose moral status is purer than theirs. This will best be seen by the large number of churches, schools, and benevolent societies they support. There are in this city at the present time no less than thirty-seven German congregations of different sects and denominations, of which the German Lutheran Synods of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, have ten churches.

1. St. Paul's Church, corner of Franklin and Superior streets, Rev. H. Wunder, pastor, which office he has filled for the last twenty-one years. This congregation was organized in 1846, and they erected a beautiful brick edifice in 1864, which building was destroyed by the great fire of October 9, 1871. The church has since been rebuilt at a cost of $30,000, which money was donated by the different churches within the synod, and the church, designed by Architect Otto Matz, presents a finer appearance than before the fire. About 1,000 people attend every Sunday. An excellent day-school, with four teachers, is connected therewith, and is attended by 425 pupils.

2. Immanuel Church, corner of Taylor and Brown streets, Rev. R. Lange, pastor. Organized in 1854. Is attended by about 1,000 people every Sunday. The day-school has seven teachers and 600 pupils.

3. Zion Church, corner Lake and Mark streets, Rev. A. Wagner, pastor. Organized in 1863. About 1,100 people attend this church every Sunday. The day-school has five teachers and 600 pupils.

4. St. Johannes Church, corner of First and Bickerdike streets, Rev. J. Gross, pastor. Organized in 1867. This church is attended by 1,100 worshipers every Sunday. The day-school has seven teachers and 800 scholars.

5. Trinity Church, corner of Kosauth and Hanover streets, Rev. F. Toederlein, pastor. Organized in 1866. Is attended every Sunday by about 900 people. The day school has five teachers and 500 pupils.

6. St. Jacoby Church, corner of Dayton and Sophie streets, Rev. William Bartling, pastor. Organized in 1870. Is attended by about 1,000 worshipers every Sunday. The day school has five teachers and 500 pupils.

7. Bethlehem Church, Paulina street, near North avenue, Rev. August Reinike, pastor. Organized in 1871. Is attended by some 700 members every Sunday. The day school has three teachers and 300 pupils.

8. St. Peter's Church, Burnside street, near Thirty-ninth, Rev. Franz Lehmann, pastor. Organized in 1871. About 200 people are attending this church every Sunday. The day school has one teacher and ninety pupils.

9. Matthew's Church, on Twenty-second street near Ashland avenue, Rev. M. Guenther, pastor. Organized in 1872. Church is now being built, and will be dedicated next Sunday. The day school has two teachers and 200 pupils.

As will be seen by the above statement, this denomination have their children educated in their own schools without taking advantage of public schools; 3,975 children attend these schools, and for their education 38 teachers are employed. This denomination has no Sunday-schools, as religion is taught in the day-schools.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

The German United Evangelicans have three congregations in the city:

1. St. Paul's Church, corner of Ohio and La Salle streets, Rev. Joseph Hartmann, pastor, and Rev. G. A. Zimmerman, assistant. This is the oldest German brick church in Chicago, built in 1844, and destroyed by the great fire Oct. 9, 1871. It has been rebuilt since the fire, at a cost of $35,000, in a style much superior to what it was before. Of this money, Pastor Hartmann has collected $15,000. Mr. Henry Greenebaum has loaned them $12,000, and the rest has been contributed by members of the church. This church has 400 regular members, but over 1,200 people attend divine service every Sabbath. Before the fire they had two schools and five teachers, teaching over 600 children. The day school, which was started on the 1st of November last, is already attended by over 100 pupils. A Sunday school will be started in about a week. They had a Sunday school before the fire, with 20 teachers.

2. St. Peter's Church, corner of Noble street and West Chicago avenue, Rev. G. Lambrecht, pastor. Organized in 1862. About 500 people are attending this church every Sunday. The day school has two teachers and 180 pupils, and Sunday School has 150 pupils.

3. Salem Church, corner of Bushnell street and Wentworth avenue, Rev. Carl von Wargowsky, pastor. About 600 people attend this church every Sunday. The day school has two teachers and 120 pupils. Sunday-school has 14 teachers and about 150 pupils.

To this denomination belongs the Uhlich Orphan Asylum, which, before the fire, was situated at No. 951 North Clark street. After its destruction by the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871, the orphans, 30 in number, were placed in the Half-Orphan Asylum. Since then they have bought 12 lots on the corner of Clark and Centre streets, on which a new Asylum is now being built. The building is of brick, with stone trimmings, and will be three stories high. Twenty thousand dollars have been donated to this Asylum by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. This denomination also supports at the present time six widows, each one of whom receives $150 a year. A Ladies' Society to aid the Orphan Asylum, of which Mrs. Fred. Letz is President, is part of this denomination.

THE INDEPENDENT EVANGELICAL LUTHERANS

have three congregations in this city, as follows:

1. St. Stephen's Church, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, Rev. Ernst Guntrum, pastor. This church was erected in 1871, and is attended every Sunday by about 600 worshippers. Its day school has three teachers and 200 pupils. The Sunday-school has 16 teachers and about 150 pupils.

2. Trinity Church, corner of Snell street and Chicago avenue, Rev. John Proud, pastor. Organized in 1870. This church has 250 members. Its day school has three teachers and 300 pupils. The Sunday-school has 25 teachers and 400 pupils.

3. Zion's Church, corner of Union and Mitchell streets, Rev. J. Hansen, pastor. Organized in 1868. About 500 people attend this church every Sunday. The day school has three teachers and 300 pupils.

Each one of these three churches has a Ladies' Relief and Aid Society.

There is one German Evangelical Reform Church on Desplaines street, near Van Buren, Rev. Fred. Kuenzler, pastor. Its day school has two teachers and 200 pupils.

The German Evangelical Albrechtmen have two churches, one at the corner of Polk street and Third avenue, and another on Sedgwick, near Menominee street.

THE GERMAN METHODISTS

are composed of six congregations;

1. Van Buren Street Church, Rev. C. A. Loeber, pastor. Their church was destroyed by the great fire of Oct. 9, but they are worshipping in a temporary structure on the old lot. They intend to erect on this lot a large business block similar to the Methodist Church Block, next spring. It comprises 200 members, and its Sunday school has 35 pupils and 12 teachers.

2. Clybourn Avenue Church, Rev. Fred. Rinder, pastor. The church was destroyed by the fire of Oct. 9, 1871, but they are now worshipping in a temporary structure. It comprises 170 members, and the Sunday School has 160 pupils and 16 teachers.

3. Maxwell Street Church, Rev. J. W. Roecker, pastor. It comprises 175 members. The Sunday School has 215 pupils and 14 teachers.

4. Ashland Avenue Church, Rev. G. L. Malfinger, pastor. It comprises 150 members, and its Sunday school has 175 pupils and 12 teachers.

5. Portland Avenue Church, Rev. Wilhelm Keller, pastor. It comprises 100 members, and its Sunday school has 60 pupils and 12 teachers.

6. Southwest Mission, corner of Ashland and Blue Island avenues, Rev. Peter Hinners, pastor. The church is now being built, and will be dedicated about Christmas.

Rev. J. J. Keller is the Presiding Elder of the Chicago district. To this denomination belong two Sick and Relief Societies, and an Educational Society to assist poor but meritorious young men to an education in the higher branches.

THE GERMAN BAPTISTS

are composed of three congregations:

1. First German Baptist Church, corner of Second and Bickerdyke streets, Rev. Beaudenbender, pastor.

2. Second Baptist Church, corner of Chicago avenue and Chase street.

3. North Avenue Mission, on North avenue, near North Halsted street, Rev. J. Schwuchow, Superintendent.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

The German disciples of J. Y. Scammon New Jerusalem Society (Swedenborgian) comprise two congregations:

1. Temple, east side of Ashland avenue, Rev. Wilhelm Weiser, pastor. Gustav Ruprecht is the Superintendent of the Sunday school.

2. South Mission, South Park avenue, corner of Thirty-third street.

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS

comprise five congregations:

1. St. Michael's Church, corner of Linden and Hurlbut streets. Organized in 1852. Erected a beautiful Cathedral of immense proportions in 1868, which was partially destroyed by the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871. The Cathedral is now being rebuilt, and will soon be ready for occupation. In the meantime they are worshipping in a temporary structure. Thirteen hundred families, consisting of 7,000 members, belong to this congregation. Rev. John De Dycker is the rector, and is aided by four assistants. The day school, before the fire, was attended by 1,200 pupils, and 1,000 are attending it now, and for their tuition ten teachers are employed. A Sunday school will again be started in a few days.

2. St. Joseph Church, corner of Hill and Market streets. This congregation had a splendid cathedral on the corner of Chicago avenue and Cass street, which was destroyed by the great fire of Oct. 9. Next spring they intend to erect a beautiful edifice on the block where their temporary structure now stands. Rev. Father Leander Schnerr is the rector, and he has four assistants. About 2,000 people attend this church every Sunday. Its day school has 700 pupils and seven teachers, and the Sunday school has 900 pupils.

3. St. Francis' Church, corner of Newberry and Twelfth streets. Rev. Father Ferdinand Kalvilage, rector, and Rev. Father Carl Schnickel, assistant. Organized in 1854. Erected the present brick church in 1866. About 2,000 people worship here every Sunday. Connected with it are two day schools, which have 800 pupils and 9 teachers. Its Sunday school is attended by 800 pupils.

4. St. Peter's Church, corner of Polk and Clark streets. Rev. Father Fischer is the rector, and Rev. Father Kastenberg, assistant. Fifteen hundred people worship in this church every Sunday. The day school adjoining the church has 260 pupils and 4 teachers, and another on the corner of McGregor and Hanover streets has 400 pupils and 7 teachers. Its Sunday school is attended by 800 pupils.

5. St. Boniface Church, corner of Noble and Cornell streets, Rev. Father Clement Fenn, rector. Organized in 1864; 1,200 people are attending this church every Sunday. Its day school has 400 pupils and six teachers, and the Sunday school is attended by about 450 pupils.

THE ALEXIAN HOSPITAL

is a German Catholic institution, and is situated on Franklin street, between Hill and Elm streets. This hospital was first started in a frame building on Dearborn street, near Schiller street, in 1866. In 1868 they erected a fine brick edifice, 50x81, three stories high, containing 50 rooms, on its present site, which building was destroyed by the great fire of Oct. 9. The edifice has since been rebuilt in a style that reflects great credit on the Catholics of this city, as well as on the designer, Mr. Otto Matz. The building is one of the finest structures in the city, and covers 141x72 feet; is three stories in hight, with basement and Mansard roof, and is surmounted by a high and beautiful tower. The building contains a splendid chapel. Six large wards, with accomodation for twenty patients, and fifty rooms able to accomodate two patients each. Ten Alexian Brothers have charge of the building, and will nurse the sick and wounded. It will be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

It will be seen that the Catholics send nearly as many children to school as the German Lutherans, namely, 3,560, for the tuition of which they employ forty-three teachers.

THE HEBREWS

are composed of five congregations:

1. Kehilloth Anshe Maaser (Men of the West), corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue. Organized in 1847. Rev. M. Machol, Rabbi. Mr. L. Adler, reader. One hundred and seventy members belong to this congregation and its day school has 55 pupils and one teacher. The Sunday school is attended by 125 pupils. Connected with this congregation is a Ladies' Sewing Society to distribute articles of comfort to the needy. They also have their own cemetery on the Green Bay road just outside the city limits.

2. Kehiloh Benai Sholom (Sons of Peace) worship temporary in the First Baptist Church,—their structure on the corner of Harrison street and Fourth avenue having been destroyed by the great fire of Oct. 9. Connected with this congregation is a society of Sisters of Peace, for the purpose of aiding the poor and sick.

3. Sinai Congregation. The Temple, corner of Third Avenue and Van Buren street was destroyed by the great conflagration, and they are now worshipping temporarily in the Episcopal Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street. Rev. D. D. Kohler is the Rabbi. This congregation numbers about one hundred members, and the wealthiest Hebrews in the city belong to it. Connected therewith is a young Ladies' Benevolent Society.

4. Zion Congregation, corner of Sangamon and Jackson streets; organized in 1864. They number about one hundred members. Its school has 100 pupils. A Ladies' Relief Society is connected with this congregation.

5. Kehiloh Redef Sholem (Promoters of Peace), corner of Second and May streets. Mr. Moses Hirsch is the President. It has 80 members.

These congregations, together with the following relief and benevolent societies, constitute

THE UNITED HEBREW RELIEF ASSOCIATION;

The Ladies' Sewing Society; Hebrew Benevolent Society; Cheboch Gemiloth Chassidim Ubikin Cholin; Young Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society; Sisters of Peace; Relief Society; and the following lodges of the Independent Order of Benai Berith (Sons of the Covenant): Ramah Lodge No. 33; Hillel No. 72; Maurice Mayer No. 105; Jonathan No. 130; Sovereignty No. 148; and Oriental No. 189. The officers of this association consist of the following prominent gentlemen: Abraham Hart, President; Henry Greenebaum, Vice President; Philip Stein, Recording Secretary; Charles Kozminski, Financial Secretary; and Nelson Morris, Treasurer.

The Jewish Hospital on La Salle street, between Schiller and Goethe streets, was destroyed by the great conflagration, but a new building, which will be an ornament to the city, is in contemplation.

THE GERMAN RELIEF SOCIETIES,

not belonging to religious denominations, are very numerous. There are no less than five Arbeiter Vereine (workingmen societies). One of them owns the Globe theatre. The Hildisebund has some five or six branches, and the Bismarck Bund has also several branches. The German

SECRET SOCIETIES

are exceedingly numerous. Of purely German Masonic lodges there are five in the city. Lessing No. 557, Germania No. 182, Accordia No. 277, Methra No. 410, and Herder No. 669. The German Odd Fellows have four encampments and six lodges in the city. Of encampments there are the Germania No. 40, Humboldt No. 101, Herman No. 110, and Teutonia No. 114. And of lodges there are the Robert Blum No. 58, Harmonia No. 221, Goethe No. 329, Hoffnung No. 353, Olympia No. 277, and Southwest Chicago No. 484. There is also a German Rebecca lodge, Germania No. 45, connected with this order.

The Ancient United Order of Chaldeans have five German Lodges in the city: Thusnelda No. 3; Achmet No. 4; Modera No. 5; and Kabbala No. 6.

The German Order of Harugari have ten lodges in the city: Cherusker No. 92; Teutonia No. 96; Germania No. 117; Harmonia No. 130; Helvetia No. 133; Chicago No. 153; Columbia No. 178; Beckman No. 188; Wm. Tell No. 194; and Walhalla Manie No. 9.

The Independent Order of the Sons of Herman has thirteen German lodges in the city: Encampment Teutonia; Chicago No. 1; Thomas Paine No. 2; Freie Maenner No. 3; Sigel No. 4; Washington No. 5; Cottage Hill No. 6; Lincoln No. 10; Koerner No. 11; Schiller No. 7; Alexander No. 8; Germania No. 12; and Eintracht No. 13.

The Ancient Order of Good Fellows has five lodges in this city: Schreiber Encampment No. 3; Chicago Degree Lodge No. 1; Arion No. 4; Germania No. 6; Etting No. 7; Humboldt No. 8; and Lessing No. 11.

The United Ancient Order of Druids has ten German lodges (Haine) in this city: Schiller No. 4; Goethe No. 9; Humboldt No. 12; Garden City No. 13; Concordia No. 15; Uhland No. 16; West Chicago No. 21; Harmonia No. 22; North Chicago No. 23; and one Hain under dispensation.

The Independent Order of Knights of Pythias has three German lodges in this city: Humboldt No. 2; Hoffnung No. 7; and Schiller No. 15.

THE FOUR GERMAN TURNVEREINS

must also be classed under the head of Aid Societies, as they support their own sick, though their main object is the development of muscular powers and the intellectual amusement of the members. They are composed as follows:

1. The Chicago Turngemeinde, whose building was destroyed by the great fire, have just completed a magnificent cut-stone front building on North Clark street, between Chicago avenue and Chestnut street.

2. The Voorwaets Turnverein has a fine building on West Twelfth street, near Halsted.

3. The Aurora Turnverein has a splendid brick building on the corner of Second street and Milwaukee avenue.

3. The South Chicago Turnverein occupy Burlington Hall at present, but will soon erect a fine building of their own.

There are also a multitude of German

SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL SOCIETIES,

such as the Germania Maennerchor, the Orpheus Gesangverein, the Schuetzenverein, the Ranch Club, etc., in the city, and last, but not least, is the German Society for the Protection of Immigrants and the Friendless.

TRUE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Though Germans, as has been shown above, retain their convictions, peculiarities, manners, and language long after they have become American citizens, and although they rejoiced when their brethren in Fatherland marched victoriously through France and conquered that arch-enemy of theirs, yet they never forgot that they owe allegiance first to their adopted land. No less than three purely German regiments were sent from this city to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and almost every German was on the side of Union, Right, and Liberty. They love Germany as a man loves his mother, who leaves her to share his fortunes with his bride, his wife; and though he loves his wife above all, yet whenever the sound of "mother" strikes his ear, a cord of love is struck in his heart, and he devotedly remembers her who gave him birth. Because Germans lovingly remember their mother country is no reason why they should not love equally well, if not better, their bride—their wife, this, their adopted country, America.

A WANDERER FROM SYRIA.

Rev. John Louis Sabungi, a Syrian Priest, in Chicago—Address to the Congregation of the Church of the Holy Name Yesterday Forenoon.

At the Church of the Holy Name the Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up yesterday, at 10½ o'clock a. m., by the Rev. John Louis Sabungi, a Syrian priest, in the Syrian language. The reverend gentleman wears a long black beard, has bright dark eyes, and the cast of features peculiar to the Oriental races. The vestments worn differ somewhat from those used by the priests who celebrate the mass in the Latin rite.

He preached a most instructive and interesting sermon, on the Syrian rite, giving an account of the early history of the church, and imparting some valuable information concerning the checkered history of the Syrians, the race from which Christ himself sprang. He said there were ten rites in the Catholic Church, all acknowledged by the Roman See. The Syrian rite was the first established, Christ preached in the Syrian language, and the sacrifice of the mass, instituted by Christ, was first celebrated in the Syrian tongue. The very words spoken by Christ, at the last supper, were pronounced by him to-day at the consecration of the host. St. Peter went to Antioch, and preached the faith in the Syrian language, and established the Syrian rite in the liturgy and ceremonies of the Church. The speaker then gave a brief account of the history of the Syrians; mentioning how, in the sixth century, they numbered 10,000,000, and how they were conquered by the Mahomedans; how the tyrant followers of the false prophet issued decrees prohibiting the use of the Syrian language. It was a dead language now, and used only in the services of the Church.

The Syrian race at present numbers not more than 2,000,000. They were reduced to this small number by the constant and unrelenting persecutions of the sanguinary Turks. Five years ago, the Syrian Christians were subjected to the most fiendish and brutal persecutions, neither age nor sex being respected. Men, women, and children were butchered in cold blood, and had it not been for the interposition of the representatives of foreign Governments, the extermination of the race would probably have been accomplished. His mission was about fifty miles from Jerusalem. They were poor, and had no church, and he had turned his face towards the West, knowing that the generous people of America, whom God had blessed, and to whom he had given a superabundance of the world's goods, would contribute a little of their means to aid him in the laudable work of building a place of worship for his people.

Father Sabungi delivered a lecture, last evening, at the Church of the Holy Name, on the "Home of Jesus Christ," which was largely attended.

J. Y. S. AND THE MUTUAL SECURITY.

Translated from the Chicago Daily Union of Sunday.

Few of our citizens have for years been subject to public criticism as has been the case with Mr. J. Y. Scammon. Many of the newspaper attacks made upon him, however justly founded, were either lacking in dignity, or else appeared to be suggested by personal or partisan feeling. The silence under these criticisms has invested him with a certain personal dignity well supported by his ostentatious charity and general bearing in public. But to disregard newspaper flings is one thing, and to remain silent under grave charges against one's official conduct is quite another. Mr. Scammon should remember that not only the creditors of the bankrupt Mutual Security, but the patrons of his bank, and the mercantile community at large, will draw their own conclusions from his present indifference to accusations of the most serious character, preferred by a citizen equally well-known and of the highest standing. That the judgment of public opinion will be unfavorable to Mr. Scammon, no one can doubt who takes into consideration the overwhelming array of facts contained in Governor Bross' speech. Mr. Scammon's present attitude in this matter is very disgraceful, since his silence can only be interpreted as a complete confession to all the charges preferred against him.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

The first of the Rubinstein Concerts will be given this evening at Aiken's theatre. Our readers are already familiar with the programme and the names of the artists in the troupe, and it only remains, therefore, to urge attendance and a fitting reception to the great master of the piano and one of the foremost musicians of the world, whether as composer or executant. It is due to his great genius that it should be recognized, and that he should have a cordial greeting, especially from the musicians and *connoisseurs* of Chicago.

BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT.

A concert and tableaux exhibition will be given at Martine's Hall, on Ada street, next Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement. The musical part of the programme will be performed by Mrs. Annie Francis, Mrs. Laura Leib, Mrs. Geo. Mason, Mrs. Darwell, Miss E. E. Stridiron, Miss Fannie Slocum, Miss Clara Parker, and Messrs. Schultze, Enos Brown, Farini, and Lefler. Mr. Norton and Mr. Joseph Wright will read selections. The tableaux will be the Nine Muses and a Scene in Herculaneum.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway---Quick Time to Cincinnati.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 1, the passenger trains on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway will leave their depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, Chicago, as follows, viz.: Cincinnati express at 8:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.; Indianapolis and Louisville express at 8:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.; Columbus and eastward express at 8:00 p. m.; Logansport accommodation at 4:40 p. m.; Lansing accommodation at 5:30 p. m.; making quick time to all points East and South. W. C. CLELAND, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

Opening of the New Short Line to Dubuque.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 1, 1872, through cars to Dubuque, via. C. & N. W. R. R and Clinton, leave Wells street depot as follows: "Dubuque Day Express," 10:30 a. m., daily (except Sunday). "Dubuque Night Express," with Pullman's drawing room and sleeping car attached, at 10:30 p. m., daily (except Saturdays). This is the shortest and quickest route running through cars between Chicago and Dubuque.

H. P. STANWOOD, General Ticket Agent.
M. HUGHITT, General Superintendent.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Religious.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 30.—At the morning session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States, a resolution was adopted with reference to the Germantown, Pa., Church property, authorizing and instructing the Philadelphia classes to institute legal measures for the recovery of Market Square Reformed Church, and authorizing the Treasurer to furnish the necessary means.

This afternoon, a Committee was appointed on the question of union with the Reformed Dutch Church.

Fort Wayne, Ind., was selected as the place for holding the next session, in 1875.

SPORTING.

Fall Meeting at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—The fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club commenced to-day. The track was in good condition, but the attendance was very small, owing to the limited means of conveyance. Only half a dozen private teams were out. Nearly all the horses in the city are laid up with the malady.

First race—Hurdle race, two miles, club purse, $600, was one by Village Blacksmith, beating Blind Tom and Belhama. Time, 4:03.

Belhama fell at the sixth hurdle. Tom led to the home stretch, where he was overhauled by Blacksmith. Blind Tom was favorite against the field.

Second race—Sweepstakes, two-year olds carrying three-year olds weights; $50 entrance; private purse of $700 added; one mile; 10 entries; 6 started; won by Cottrill's Sallie Watson beating Vandalia, Edwin Adams, Sunrise, Sallie Keller, and Bounshal's ch g, in the same order. Time, 1:47¼. At the start, Sallie Watson took the lead, the others well bunched, except Vandalia, which was several lengths behind from the first quarter. She gradually went to the front, and was only beaten half a neck.

Third race—2 mile heats; all ages; club purse, $1,200.

Hollywood	1	1
Frogtown	2	2
Annie Bush	3	3

Nick Baker, Regulator, and Sir Rufus distanced.

In the first heat Sir Rufus refused to go, Nick Baker led to the home stretch, Annie Bush second, when Hollywood and Frogtown came to the front, Hollywood winning by a neck, Annie Bush a good third.

Second heat—Frogtown led, Annie second, Hollywood trailing until entering the home stretch, when Hollywood took the lead, winning by half a neck. Time, 3:38¾; 3:40¼.

On Tuesday, the second day's races. The meeting will continue during the week.

THE LOST MISSOURI.

Statement of Another Survivor of the Crew.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—David North, of Rondout, N. Y., one of the four remaining survivors of the Missouri, who have arrived here, narrates a very harrowing story.

While floating about at sea in an open boat, he and his companions had to lock their legs under the seats and clasp arms to keep from being washed overboard by the heavy seas. They were without food for many days. A boiler man, Mark Anthony, went crazy the first day. William Sterr, the barber, afterwards died, and Shea, the porter, jumped overboard. From that time, the boat was surrounded by a shoal of sharks. Thos. Egan, one of the five remaining on the morning of the fourth day, while describing a splendid entertainment which he once attended, suddenly fell and died, was thrown overboard, and immediately grabbed by a shark.

By almost a miracle, the remaining four reached land. A floating bottle of whiskey which was found saved North's life.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 30.—Nephi Hall, shot by Charles Bolden, at Springfield, on the 27th inst., died yesterday.

Washikee, a great Shoshone Chief, and a fast friend of the white settlers in this Territory, was killed in a drunken row with one of his men named Witah. There is much regret among old citizens at his death.

California Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—There is a heavy rain throughout the State, north of Oreville and south of Visalia. The season promises very favorably.

Mary Montgomery stabbed and killed Henry Sanchen, to-day. Both are colored.

The agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company require shippers by the Arizona to pay $60,000 for the towing of that vessel into harbor by the Constitution.

Ocean Steamship News.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 30.—The steamship Silesia, from Havre for New York, put into Halifax yesterday, short of coal.

Insurance.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Steuben County Board of Underwriters, to-day, protested against any decrease of agents' commissions on fire insurance.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—PASSED UP—Props Badger State, Hacket and barge.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Forest City and barge.

The Erie Canal.

UTICA, Nov. 30.—The canal is partially frozen, but the passage of boats is but slightly interrupted.

Telegraphic Brevities.

During November Cincinnati slaughtered 146,000 hogs.

Of 176 deaths in Boston during the past week, 58 were caused by small-pox.

Governor Baldwin has ordered the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to be closed at 4 p. m. on Dec. 3.

Blakeslee, who obstructed a railroad near Thompsonville, Conn., last Monday, has been put into jail to await a trial.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is frozen. Ice has formed on the Potomac, which probably will be closed to-night.

Henry Porter Tennyson, an alleged lineal descendant of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was indicted yesterday for larceny, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

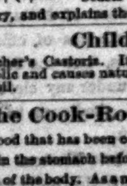
The United States Marshal has served a *mandamus* on the City Government of Dubuque, issued by the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, on the claim of John Youst, of Illinois, for the settlement of $70,000 worth of Centre Island bonds held by Youst. The writ requires the city authorities to appear before that tribunal at Des Moines on the second Monday of May next.

In view of the numerous shooting and cutting affrays of late in St. Louis, Chief of Police McDonough has issued strict orders to the police to arrest all persons known to be in the habit of carrying concealed weapons, and to exercise vigilant surveillance over those suspected of doing so. It is the purpose of Chief McDonough to vigorously enforce the ordinance against carrying concealed weapons, and entirely break up the practice, if possible.

—A foreign letter gives this description of King Victor Emanuel: "His Majesty was looking even more repulsively ugly than usual, his head nearly disappearing between his shoulders, in consequence of his increasing bulk, and his complexion, always dark, having become nearly black. His neck is now so short, from obesity, that his enormous mustaches rest on each shoulder, and a perpetual scowl clouds his face."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Like the Electric Telegraph,



CENTAUR LINIMENT has been a long time coming,—but what a work it is now doing. The halt and lame, sore and wounded, are literally throwing away their crutches. Rheumatism and stiff joints are banished, and dumb beasts cry out for joy. One trial tells the story, and explains the whole thing.

Children Cry

for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

The Cook-Room of the Body.

The food that has been cooked in the kitchen must be recooked in the stomach before it can be applied to the nourishment of the body. As a means of facilitating this second cooking, in cases where the process is slowly and imperfectly performed, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is invaluable. It promotes the generation of heat in the living laboratory in which the crude materials for building up and recruiting the human frame are turned into convertible aliment. But this is not all. It acts beneficially upon the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, upon the liver, which produces that natural laxative, the bile, upon the vessels which receive the digested food, and upon the absorbents which connect the digestive organs with the channels of circulation. If any portion of this complex machinery is out of order the Bitters will set it right, thus promoting vigorous digestion, healthy secretion, and the production of pure, rich, life-sustaining blood.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

SCOTT-SIDDONS READINGS.

First appearance as a Reader, in Chicago, of the GREAT HISTRIONIC ARTISTE,

TO-NIGHT,
MICHIGAN-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seat, $1.

For sale for the South Side at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 968 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner State and Madison-sts. For West Side at West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st., and Bell's Drug Store, 495 West Madison-st., corner Sheldon.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

Rubinstein and Wieniawski.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock, first appearance in Chicago of

ANTON RUBINSTEIN,
The greatest pianist living, and one of the most profound musical thinkers of the age.
HENRY WIENIAWSKI,
"The only rival to the memory of Paganini."
LOUISE LIEBHART,
The celebrated London Soprano.
LOUISE ORMENY,
The favorite Contralto.
Accompanist........Mons. L. REMBIELINSKI

Admission, $1.50. Secured Seats, $2 and $2.50, according to location. Second Balcony, 50 cents.
Tuesday Evening—Second Rubinstein Concert.
Wednesday Evening—Third Rubinstein Concert.
Saturday—Grand Gala Rubinstein Matinee.
Admission to matinee, $1. Secured seats, $2.
Steinway pianos are used at all Rubinstein Concerts.
Saturday Night—Lawrence Barrett as RICHARD III.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

I. I. HAYES,

The distinguished Arctic Explorer has been secured to fill the date left vacant in the South Side course by Prof. YOUMANS' illness, and will deliver his absorbingly interesting lecture

"A Winter's Adventures at the North Pole,"

THURSDAY NIGHT. Tickets for sale Tuesday morning. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seat, 75 cents.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the renowned Artists,
MACKIN AND WILSON.

Pronounced by the press and public as the greatest Song and Dance Artists living. Second week of the great character artist J. H. MILBOURN. The successful sketch of THE EPIZOOTIC. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Next week Billy Rice and Master Clarence Burton.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.
Engagement of the distinguished actress,

MISS JANE COOMBS,

who will appear on Monday and every evening during the week, and on Saturday Matinee, as "Lady Teazle" in Sheridan's celebrated Comedy, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, which will be produced, after careful rehearsals of preparation, for the first time in Chicago in a correct manner, with appropriate and new costumes, scenery, and appointments.
Next week—LONDON ASSURANCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Wednesday Matinee,

THE LINGARD COMBINATION,

In their new comedy,
A LIFE'S DREAM!
Together with the wonderful and popular
NEW LINGARD SKETCHES.

SEANCES.

PROF. WM. M. FAY,

Who has confounded the crowned heads of Europe and the scientists of both continents by his mysterious and startling manifestations, that can only be appreciated by being seen, will appear this

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
At 8 o'clock, at his Private Parlors, 226 Michigan-av., near Hubbard-court.
Admission .... $1.00.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday evening, Dec. 2—Every Night, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, the beautiful and accomplished Cantatrice and Comedienne,

MISS LELIA ELLIS,

and her BALLAD OPERA COMPANY. With the wonderful SAPPHO.
Mr. and Mrs. Ida Ellis, Charley Howard, Lulu Delmay,
and the Comedy Combination, in a new bill, including the beautiful Operetta, entitled "THE RING AND KEEPER," and the farce of POOR PILLICODDY.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF
"COURT PIONEER OF THE WEST, 5519."
The public and brethren are respectfully informed that a grand ball of the above order will be held at
West Twelfth-st. Turner Hall,
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4,

At which a vast and influential assemblage is expected. To prevent disappointment, an early application should be made for tickets at following agencies: T. Cook, 165 W. Madison; J. M. Connell, 75 West Madison; D. W. Quirk, 149 South Canal-st.; J. Rosenbach, 169 South Halsted-st.; E. N. Marks, 562 State-st.; S. H. Lewis, 446 Clark-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Europe Ahoy!

NATIONAL LINE.

CHEAPER RATES THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

From New York to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, Bristol, and London....$14.00 currency.
To German and Scandinavian Points.. 19.00 currency.
From British Ports....$19.00
From German Ports....22.00
From Scandinavian Ports....24.00

☞ Secure your Tickets at once at the cheapest rates, via. the NATIONAL LINE, at the Company's Office,
55 MARKET-ST.
WILLIAM MACALISTER, Agent.

HO! FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established, 1840.
RATES ADVANCED.

To or from British points - - - - $30.00
To or from German points - - - 35.00
To or from Bremen or Skandinavian points - - - - - 38.00

P. H. DuVERNET,
General Western Agent, 73 Market-st.

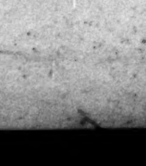
INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON......Thursday, Dec. 5, 9 a.m.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 a.m.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 p.m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 14, 3 p.m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
As Low as by Any Other Line.

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 124 South Clark-st.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, 80 LaSalle-st., Room 28.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 79 Dearborn-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
F. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 244 State-st.
Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 75 S. Clark-st.
SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 52 West Randolph-st.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 615 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
BLISS & SHOW, 63 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
STYLES & FOWLES, 72 Washington-st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake-st.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 58 Randolph, near Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 263 and 265 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, FOX & CO., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 71 Wabash-av.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 223 Mich.-av.
WISWELL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 56 & 58 Wab.-av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 129 LaSalle-st., Room 13.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 267 Wabash-av.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 37 Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 24 Market-st.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 N. Green-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH, ABRAM & CO., 237 Wabash-av.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan-av.
S. B. PARKHURST, 33 and 35 Wabash-av.
Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 31 and 33 South Canal-st.
Dentist.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 230 Park av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 137 and 139 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake-st.
Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
Fast Freight.
G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.
Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 29 and 31 Dearborn-st.
Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 284 and 286 Wabash-av.
Furniture Manufacturers.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 S. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 220 to 226 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., 27 and 29 Wabash-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck Court.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 136 Michigan-av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 62 West Madison-st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 38 and 40 Lake-st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
E. HAMILTON HUNT, (Builders'), 42 Lake-st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 40 Lake-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 14 Lake-st.
BRINTNAL, TERRY & BELDEN, 175 & 177 Lake-st.
Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.), 152 LaSalle-st.
Insurance (Life).
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 170 Washington-st.
MUTUAL BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal-st
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., near Randolph
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. B. CLAPP & CO., 69 West Washington.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 354 W. Madison.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 202 West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 West Madison-st.
C. A. MORSE, 232 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, 150 22d-st., and 163 West Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 248 Wabash-av.
J. R. MAYO & CO., 260 Wabash-av.
ROBBINS & HAMILTON, 267 State and 269 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 127 and 129 State-st.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 22 Lake-st.
Lawyers.
DENT & BLACK, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 22.
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 52 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 257 and 259 Wabash-av.
KEITH BROS., 250 and 252 Madison-st.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.
Newspapers.
WESTERN RURAL (H. N. F. LEWIS), 407 W. Madison.
Oils, Naptha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 N. Desplaines, and 225 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 244 Wabash, & 71 W. Wash.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 60 and 62 West Randolph.
McGANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 and 89 West Lake-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.
Pawnbroker.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER & CO., 260 to 266 Wabash-av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 81 Sixteenth-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash-av and Thirteenth-st.
Pig Iron, Rails, and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 133 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 154 Washington-st.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, Etc.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 62 North Clinton-st.
W. & E. DOUGLAS, 227 and 229 South Water-st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan-av., near Adams.
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 11 West Randolph-st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & BIENLEN, cor. State and Randolph-sts.
S. H. HARRIS, Manufacturing, 62 South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., 46 State-st., and Fourteenth and Indiana-av.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPAULDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton-st
Sewing Machines.
GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 238 W. Mad. & 260 Wabash-a
MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 322 Wabash-av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS & CO., 193 East Madison-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 24 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
PINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 283 S. Water, near Lake.
Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st., (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 60 and 62 S. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, 46 State-st.
Stoves (Wholesale).
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 143 East Lake-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light House.
Tags, and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Teas.
J. W. BAILEY, 10 LaSalle-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st., and 255 Wabash-av.
Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Wire Cloth and Wire Goods.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 E. Randolph-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 10 N. Jefferson-st.

GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S
CELEBRATED
KID & CASTOR GLOVE.
From 1 to 6 Buttons.

Black, White, Light, Mode, and Dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
NEW YORK.
Sole Agents for the United States.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Extraordinary Drawing, Dec. 20, 1872. The prizes in this drawing amount to $600,000.
First Capital Prize, $200,000.
Prices of tickets in U. S. currency:

Wholes.	Halves.	Quarters.	Fifths.	Tenths.	Twentieths.
$60	$30	$15	$12	$6	$3

Tickets for sale, prizes cashed, and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African colleges; he has graduated with honor at a well-known institution on this continent. His praises are in the journals, and in the mouths of his patients; they are not a thousand miles off, but are sounded at our doors; they are not dated a dozen years ago, but now. Gentlemen in this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest this skill; they are his references. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. Enclose stamps. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 3 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **Dr. Kean,**
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber goods always on hand.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Horace Greeley: In Memoriam—Miscellaneous Telegrams.
SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegraphic News.
THIRD PAGE—Our German Citizens: Interesting Facts and Figures Concerning the Teutons of Chicago—Miscellaneous Local News—Business Directory.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorial: The Cause of Mr. Greeley's Death; The Greeley Electors; Unseemly Quarrelling; The Coming Session of Congress—Current News Items—The Presidential Election—List of Members of The Forty-Second Congress.
FIFTH PAGE—The Farm and Garden—The Apiary—Report of The Marine Hospital Service for 1872—Recent Explosions—Miscellaneous News Items—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence—Railroad Time Table.
SEVENTH PAGE—New York Letter—The Stanley Furore—General News Items—Personal—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Miscellaneous Telegrams—City in Brief.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Lingard Combination. "A Life's Dream," with Lingard sketches.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "School for Scandal."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Rubinstein concert.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Lelia Ellis Ballad Opera Company, and farce of "Poor Pillicoddy."

STAR LECTURE COURSE—Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. Scott-Siddons readings.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WEST'S BAZAR, 290 AND 292 WABASH-AV., IS by far the cheapest place in Chicago to buy fancy goods for Christmas presents. A large and attractive stock at low prices. WEST & CO., importers.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY—DRAWING OF the Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of the University of Paducah. Class 4 for 1872—12, 6, 35, 13, 22, 28. For circulars, address SMITH, SIMMONS & CO., Box 297, Covington, Ky.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston.

RURAL BEAUTIES AND CITY BELLES—COUNTRY girls are not a whit behind their metropolitan sisters in the natural elements of loveliness, but it must be conceded that the city belles best understand the art of preserving and heightening their personal beauty. The most perfect features lose half their attraction unless the complexion is properly cared for, and if the pretty girls of the rural districts wish to compete with the "Fairstars" of the fashionable world in refined attractions, they must pay due attention to this important point. They ought to know, for the fact is notorious, that HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM imparts to the skin a delicate, pearly appearance, unproducible by any other preparation under the sun. No matter how the cuticle may have been roughened by exposure or discolored by the sun, the Balm will render it soft and pliable, and removes every blemish.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, December 2, 1872.

Mr. Froude will pay no further attention, he says, to Father Burke's attacks, but will adhere to his original course of lectures.

Emperor William, by the creation of twenty-five new Peers, has taken the first step toward the destruction of the majority in the Upper House of the Prussian Parliament, which in the last session defeated the Reform bill introduced by the Government.

It is probable that the death of Mr. Greeley, and the consequent uncertainty as to the vote of the minority of the Electoral College, will revive the agitation of the direct vote for President as a substitute for the present system, with greater prospects of a practical result than the issue has ever had heretofore.

Governor Palmer is asked, by the Committee appointed in this State by the Centennial Commissioners, to recommend the Legislature to establish a Commission to take part, on behalf of Illinois, in the preparations for the Centennial Celebration to be held in Philadelphia in 1876.

The Liberal Presidential Electors of Maryland meet to-day to decide how their vote shall be cast, since Mr. Greeley's death removes the candidate for whom their ballots were to have been given. Efforts, it is said, are being made to transfer the vote of Maryland to Governor Hendricks, of Indiana.

Paris gained only brief repose from the meagre majority of 24 which passed the resolution of Minister Du Faure, for a Committee of 30 to draft a scheme for constitutional reforms. All the excitement has been rekindled, by a vote in which the Assembly, by a majority of 6, has censured the Administration for receiving the addresses of sympathy which have poured in upon it from the Municipal Councils, during its recent troubles.

More money was spent for Government printing last year than in any of the preceding ten years, except 1865, when an unusual amount of work grew out of the war. Of the $1,802,343 spent in 1872 by the Congressional Printing Office, $322,861 went for Treasury printing, more than for any other single branch of the Government. Documents for the House of Representatives cost $205,909; for the Senate, $125,641; and the orders given by Congress for public printing and binding amount to $893,190. Congressional Printer Clapp makes his annual request for greater appropriations.

Although the message will be made public to-day and read in the morning newspapers to-morrow all over the country, our impatient despatches foreshadow that it will not favor very much more reduction of taxation, as the needs of the Treasury for expenses, interest on our bonds, and payment of the debt equal the present revenue. Liberal appropriations are recommended to continue the improvements needed to fit Washington to be the National Capital. Nothing is said of Commissioner Douglass' plan for reducing the force of the Internal Revenue Department, and no approval expressed of the Telegraph scheme of Postmaster General Creswell. Cuban troubles are deplored; the attention of Congress directed to the condition of our Mexican border, and San Domingo seems to have been forgotten.

Recognizing the baneful influences which may be exerted upon the Presidential election by the occurrence of State elections in the October preceding, the New York World urges upon the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention the consideration of the change in her State election day from October to November, making it fall upon the same day as that of the Presidential election. It argues that, if Pennsylvania should make this change, Ohio, Indiana, and Maine would be likely to follow the example; and, with changes in these four States, the local elections in the others would be of little significance. Pennsylvania has a peculiarly favorable opportunity for inaugurating the change, a sufficient excuse for which could be found in the benefit that the people of that State alone would derive from the circumstance that one day, instead of two, would serve for voting purposes and their contingent loss of time.

The Chicago produce markets were rather slow on Saturday. Mess pork was dull and a shade easier, at $12.25 cash or seller December, and $12.25@12.37½ seller March. Lard was in fair demand and steady at 7¼@7⅜c cash; 7⅜@7½c seller January; and 7⅝@7¾c seller March. Meats were steady at 4c for part salted shoulders; 6@6⅛c for short ribs; and 6⅜@6½c for do short clear. Green hams active at 7@7½c per lb for 16 and 15 lb averages. Highwines were dull and steady at 88c per gallon. Dressed hogs were quiet and firm at 4⅝c per lb. Flour was firm, but less active. Wheat was moderately active, and firmer, closing at $1.09⅝ cash or seller December, and $1.11⅛ seller January. Corn was dull and ⅛c lower, closing at 31⅛c seller December, and 31⅝@31⅝c seller January. Oats were quiet and weak, closing at 24c seller December, and 24½c seller January. Rye was more active and firm, closing at 57c. Barley was less active, but ½c higher, closing at 61c for car lots, 60c seller the month, and 51c for No. 3. There was a quieter feeling in the hog market, and prices were weak and lower; closing at $3.90@4.15. Cattle and sheep met with a moderate inquiry at about former prices.

A juror, in the recent trial of Andre, in New York, for killing his wife, which resulted in a conviction for manslaughter, publishes a card in which he attributes the impunity of murder to the peculiarities of jury-organization. In the Andre case, seven were for a verdict of murder at first, three for insanity, and two for manslaughter. The case was one in which the wife's infidelity had been clearly proved, and the juror states that all, at least one-third, of the jury held to the opinion that every man is justified in killing the adulterer or adulteress, when the crime is brought home to his own domestic circle. The conclusions from this statement are of the broadest character. There is no reason why the jury in the Andre case should not be regarded as an average jury. There has been no charge or intimation of corruption, and it was organized from no special class. The same influences that led one-third of this jury to regard the killing of an adulterer or an adulteress as justifiable would lead a similar proportion of other juries to maintain the same belief. While particular juries might be found occasionally that would unite in the opposite opinion, the average result would be the same in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred. We may conclude, therefore, that so long as the verdict rests with the jury, without any special law in regard to cases of adultery, that there will be no more convictions for murder in the first degree, with capital punishment, in cases of which adultery may be regarded as the moving cause. A still greater danger, however, lies in the circumstance that such acquittals must be based on the ground of "emotional insanity," which opens a way of escape for murderers of all classes who are defended by ingenious lawyers.

THE CAUSE OF MR. GREELEY'S DEATH.

Next to maligning a virtuous woman, the Chicago *Times* seems to be happiest in striking at a dead man. In an article under the above caption, it mentions that Mr. Greeley had been insane from the day he received the Cincinnati nomination to the day of his death, that he was very insane when he made his October speeches, and that he became more so after the October elections. A more cruel and unjustifiable stigma could not possibly be put upon the fame of the honored citizen for whom the whole country is now mourning. There has never been a series of speeches betraying higher ability, clearer conceptions, more logical force, conciseness, and vigor delivered in this country than those made by Mr. Greeley in his October tour. The letter which he wrote accepting the Cincinnati nomination, and the subsequent one addressed to Senator Schurz, were models of superior thought finely expressed. Not only do they answer the charge of insanity fully, but there is no evidence that Mr. Greeley was insane at any period even of his illness. Delirium is frequently an accompaniment of disease, and always of the disease of which Mr. Greeley died, viz.: inflammation of the brain.

The principal cause of the disease which produced Mr. Greeley's death we judge to have been not personal disappointment at the loss of the Presidency, but an overwhelming sense of responsibility for the defeat of those who had, contrary to rule and precedent, staked their political fortunes upon him. There is nothing in the mere defeat of a candidate for the Presidency to account for so sad a result. Some candidate must needs be defeated once every four years, and oftentimes there are two candidates defeated. In the election of 1860 there were three candidates defeated,—Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge. The unusual, and to Mr. Greeley the harrowing, circumstance in the present case was, that a large number of Republicans, including such eminent men as Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Banks, Blair, Julian, and others, had opposed the nominee of their own party in order to support him, and that the Democratic party had broken all its traditions and precedents for the same end. The result of the election was well calculated to bring upon a sensitive nature the most weighty sense of responsibility. Those who knew Mr. Greeley best will never believe that his personal loss of the Presidency had any poignancy worth mentioning alongside of the sorrow he felt for those friends who had nobly cast aside old-time prejudices in order to support him, or had sundered their party ties for the same purpose, believing that they could thereby best promote the well-being of the country. Mr. Greeley should have been made of sterner stuff. He should either have shielded himself by the reflection that in all this business he had acted from conscientious and pure motives (as we firmly believe he did), and that time would vindicate both himself and those who acted with him; or he should have wrapped himself up in the selfishness of the genuine politician, and let each fellow look out for himself. He could do neither. Large as his brain was, his heart was still larger. This was one of the accusations of his enemies during the campaign. The unjust, but not unnatural, chiding of some of his late Democratic supporters fell upon a defenceless head. They were the only blows that could not be parried, and, while we do not attach great importance to them as agencies in his taking off, they were well calculated to aggravate a pre-existing malady. The loss of his wife was not an unexpected event. It was known to him that she was suffering from an incurable disease. The loss of sleep which he suffered at her bedside undoubtedly came at an inopportune time, but, without that depressing event, the result to Mr. Greeley, we apprehend, would have been the same.

A great and good man has gone from among us. We are accustomed to say that he was erratic. Mr. Mill, in his matchless essay on Liberty, points out that nearly all the persons who have conferred great benefits upon the human race, and who stand forth as the landmarks of human progress, have been called erratic by their contemporaries, and not a few of these erratic persons have been martyrs to their ideas. Mr. Greeley's place in history will probably be that of the person who contributed most to educate his countrymen (after he had himself been educated) to abhor Slavery, and who also contributed most to bring the dissevered sections and factions which had their birth in Slavery to substantial accord in a newer and brighter era. To the latter idea he has, in some sense, been a martyr.

THE GREELEY ELECTORS.

On the 5th of November, Electors of President and Vice President supported by the friends of Greeley and Brown were chosen in the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Maryland, Texas, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Missouri. Under the Constitution, the Electors thus chosen have to meet at the Capitals of their respective States on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their votes for President and Vice President. In the meantime, Mr. Greeley has died, and the question naturally arises, For whom will the Electors in these States give their votes for President? The case has not that importance which it would have if the Greeley Electors were a majority of the Electoral College. In this case they are in a minority, and it cannot affect the result of the election one way or the other how they may cast their votes.

Nevertheless, there is a principle involved in this matter which ought not to be sacrificed. It has been suggested that the Electors in these States should vote for General Grant, thus making the vote of the Electoral College unanimous. However desirable it might be to have this unanimity of action, and this display of good feeling, there is no more reason why the Electors appointed to vote for Mr. Greeley should vote for the opposing candidate than there would be, had General Grant died, in having his Electors vote for Mr. Greeley. The Electors chosen to vote for General Grant could not more flagrantly violate the trust reposed in them than by voting, under any circumstances, for Mr. Greeley. If there be anything which they were especially commended *not to do*, it was to vote for Mr. Greeley. The instructions on the other side were equally imperative. The death of a candidate cannot transfer his votes to the opposing candidate.

The Constitution has, by its provision in an analogous case, suggested the proper course. In case of the death of General Grant after the 4th of December and before the 4th of March, Mr. Henry Wilson, who was voted on the same ticket for Vice President, would become the President. The people voted for Grant for President, and for Henry Wilson to succeed him as President in case of his death happening before his inauguration or during his term of office. Had General Grant deceased before the meeting of the Electoral College, every consideration of right, and justice, and of respect for the popular choice, would suggest that Mr. Wilson should be voted for by the Electors for President. When voted for by the people, it was the intention that he should succeed General Grant, in the event of any disability happening to the latter, and the fact that such disability occurs before the 4th of December, instead of after it, does not change the moral responsibility of the Electors of the people.

The Electors appointed to vote for Greeley and Brown have the same responsibility upon them. The duty of the Elector is not changed merely because he is in the minority. His responsibility to his constituents remains the same. The people of his State instructed him not to vote for Grant, but to vote for Greeley for President and Brown for Vice President. The Electors of each State are to vote the will of their constituents, no matter whether they vote in the minority or majority. The Electors in the States mentioned were appointed to vote for B. Gratz Brown for Vice President, that, in the event of the election of Mr. Greeley and any disability overtaking him, Mr. Brown should succeed him. The Electors, therefore, in our judgment, have no discretion in this matter. They should vote for Mr. Brown for President. At all events, they should not vote for General Grant. A Presidential Elector is perhaps the only officer known to the law who is bound by no law, oath, pledge, or anything but his personal honor. He is designated as a candidate for an Elector by the friends of some candidate for the Presidency. When elected, he may vote for whoever he pleases without violating any law; but in the history of the country, from the first election to the present time, there is no instance of a Presidential Elector, chosen by one party, voting, under any circumstances, for the candidate of the other party. For this honorable fact we may assume the country is indebted to the circumstance that the Electors have been bound by no other obligation than personal honor. There have occurred all manner of betrayals, and breaches of faith in all branches of official life, even among sworn officers, but the Presidential Electors have never, under any circumstances, failed in an honest obedience to the will of those who elected them.

The objection to having these Electors vote for General Grant rests upon the imperative necessity of maintaining the responsibility of the Electoral College, and of preserving with unbroken uniformity the faithful execution of the popular will by those appointed for that purpose. Once establish the precedent for a departure from this rule; once admit that an Elector, appointed by the people of the State to vote for A, and not to vote for B, may, under some circumstances, vote for B, and the long line of honorable precedents will be broken, the discretion of the Elector will be substituted for the implicit obedience to the popular will, and, this done, the election of President will cease to be determined by the popular votes, and may in time become a matter perhaps of bargain and sale among the Electors.

UNSEEMLY QUARRELLING.

The death of Mr. Greeley, as affecting the interests of the New York *Tribune*, has been made the occasion of one or two very unseemly exhibitions of personal rancor and business competition upon the part of some of the other New York journals. The *Sun*, upon the very day of his death and in the body of the narrative containing the details, has a personal fling against Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the managing editor of the *Tribune*, accusing him of suppressing a note from Mr. Greeley, denying the authorship of an editorial article entitled "Crumbs of Comfort," which was printed immediately after the election, although Mr. Greeley had specially requested the publication of the explanation. In the same article, the editor of the *Sun* takes occasions to state that Mr. Greeley commended and indorsed the "On to Richmond" editorial, which emanated from, or at least was inspired by, the editor of the *Sun*, who, at the time of its publication, was managing editor of the *Tribune*. Neither of these facts—if they are facts—were at all pertinent to the account of Mr. Greeley's last hours and death, and they sadly marred a narrative which, in all other respects, was a credit to journalism. It would have been just as appropriate to have inserted in the narrative a political appeal to the people, or an invective against those who opposed Mr. Greeley in the recent canvass. The matter was wholly extraneous, and should have been eliminated from the article, as out of taste and not in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion. It only adds to the gravity of the offence that the writer allowed personal animosity to contro. him so far as to openly exhibit to the public an old business quarrel, which hitherto had been known only in the profession, and in every line and word to betray an animus against every person who has filled the position which he once occupied. It matters not whether the strictures had any foundation or not. They were alike unseemly and out of place, and shocking to people of sensibility. Such an exhibition only has its parallel in the frequent quarrels of relatives over the division of property before its owner is buried. Mr. Greeley had but just breathed his last when this article appeared, and it was printed at a time when it was known that Mr. Greeley's associate could not answer the accusations against him which were embodied in it. It was, therefore, both ill-timed and indecorous, and meets the severest censure, not only from the friends of Mr. Greeley, but from all who cherish a feeling of respect for the dead, and for the solemnities of such an occasion. Hardly less unbecoming is the conduct of the New York *Times*, which, under the flippant pretext that the friends of Mr. Greeley, meaning his editorial associates, had concealed his real condition from the public, aims a direct blow at the business prosperity of the *Tribune*, even while its editor was dying. If the editor of thee *Sun* was unable to conceal his feelings in the shadow of death, the editor of the *Times* is scarcely less able to conceal his joy that, in the death of Mr. Greeley, the *Tribune* will die also, as "Mr. Greeley *is* the *Tribune*." In the whole history of journalism, we can recall nothing more unbecoming than these two exhibitions of spleen. Outside of New York City, the newspaper press of the country, even those partisan journals which most violently opposed him, have put on record the kindliest expressions of sympathy, and have uttered no word which could jar upon the mournfulness of the occasion, either directly or indirectly. The individual expressions of the public have been of the same character. It was reserved for two New York journals, which specially and boastingly appropriate to themselves precedence in metropolitan journalism, and assume to be models for others to copy, to prove that, when the opportunity offers, they are unable to rise superior to personal dislikes. We know not or care not whether the statements are true. They are unmanly and indecent. Mr. Greeley is dead, and silence befits the dead, at least until he is laid in his last resting-place.

THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Congress convenes to-day. The first business, after the reception of the President's message, will be to listen to the resolutions with which members come fortified from their State Legislatures or their constituency. These will be summarily disposed of by reference to the proper committees. There are only eighteen bills on the Speaker's table in the House,—an unusually small number, there being often as many as a hundred bills being left unacted upon at the close of a session, and thus remanded to the second session. These bills, with one or two exceptions, are of a comparatively unimportant character. The first in the special order of business is "An act to secure the public lands to actual settlers," and the next a bill, reported last session by General Banks from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Washington relating to the Canada fisheries. The elements of this bill include the declaration that the products of the fisheries of Canada and Prince Edward's Island shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, as also those of Newfoundland, when the latter shall have given evidence of having conformed to the provisions of the treaty; that foreign goods destined for Canada shall be permitted to pass through our territory free of duty; and, further, giving effect to that portion of the treaty relating to the navigation of the St. Lawrence River and the lakes. A bill for revising and amending the laws relative to the mints and coinage of the United States; a Civil Rights bill, very similar to Mr. Sumner's in the Senate; and a bill for the retirement of worn and mutilated notes of the National Banks, constitute the main features of the public bills left over from the last session. The present session is short, expiring March 4, and it is probable that the time up to the holiday adjournment will be occupied by the special order of business already provided.

The serious work of Congress will begin after the holidays, and it is a matter for congratulation that the time will be brief for lobby-work. It is probable that the first measure which will attract the active co-operation of the lobby will be the consideration of postal telegraphy. This measure is now virtually in the hands of the Appropriation Committee, which had occasion, last session, to consider the differences existing between the Government and the Western Union Telegraph Company relative to the rates for Government messages. Out of this grew the consideration of the feasibility of connecting the telegraph lines of the country with the Postal Service. We have published the outlines of this bill, which will be reported at the coming session, not by the Appropriation Committee itself, but by one of its members, and backed by its influence. The bill seems to be a sort of compromise between letting the telegraph business of the country alone and the absolute Governmental absorption of it. It creates a joint-stock corporation, to be known as the Postal Telegraph Company, with a capital stock of $20,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of $100 each. The Company may construct new lines and buy the old ones, and must establish stations at all Post Offices where the gross annual receipts amount to $500. There is to be a uniform charge of one cent per word for each circuit,—250 miles to constitute a circuit for distances less than 500 miles, and 500 miles to be a circuit in messages sent for a greater distance than this, except at night, when the circuit is to be 1,000 miles. No message can be sent for less than 25 cents, all messages to be prepaid by stamps furnished by the Post Office Department. The monopoly of the telegraph business is secured indirectly by declaring that all telegraph messages not received or delivered through the Post Offices must have a five-cent stamp affixed. The Post Office Department is to retain five cents on every message taken by the Postal Telegraph Company, and pay over to the Company the remainder of the receipts. In addition, there are provisions for reduced rates to the press, for priority of Government business, and for such regulations as will place the Company thoroughly under the control of the Post Office Department, besides stipulating that the Government may buy the lines and property of the Company at any time it may choose. Of course, such a bill is open to all the objections that can be made to a direct assumption of the telegraph business of the country by the Government, and to still other objections. It contemplates a co-partnership between the Government and private individuals; it creates a gigantic corporation and monopoly; it adds to dangerous Government power still more dangerous power in the hands of the individuals who, in company with the Government, shall control the corporation. The introduction of such a bill will be sufficient evidence of a powerful and well-organized lobby behind it.

Among the other features of legislation which threaten the danger of lobby influence, if postal telegraphy shall not absorb the entire attention of Congress, are the following: The division of the moneys received from the British Government in settlement of the Alabama claims; the application of steamship companies for subsidy, based upon the success of the Pacific Mail at the last session; and, perhaps, an attempt to revive the movement for refunding the cotton tax. The latter involves the sum of $70,000,000, and any effort to take this amount out of the Treasury will be too glaring a fraud to admit of success. The Alabama moneys amount to $15,500,000, and claims will be entered by the Government for its expenses in settling the difficulty; and by private individuals and insurance companies for the same losses. All of these claims will be represented by their respective lobbies. With these various schemes ahead, there is, perhaps, reason to rejoice that the coming session must necessarily be a short one.

Ruskin has now got a new subject of personal grievance. He is sorely troubled because the British workingman wants to go to the British Museum on Sundays. He says: "You wish to get into the Museum to recreate your minds, but are you quite sure that you have got any minds to be recreated? Before you expect edification from that long gallery full of long-legged, inconceivable spiders and colossal, blotchy crabs, did you ever think of looking with any mind of mindfulness at the only too easy conceivable short-legged spider of your own English acquaintance? or did you ever so much as consider why the crabs of Margate Sands were minded to go sideways instead of straight forward? And what is Greek sculpture or any other sculpture to you? Are your own legs and arms not handsome enough for you to look at but you must go and stare at chipped and smashed bits of stone in the likeness of legs and arms that ended their walks and works two thousand years ago?" All of this is very sour and very smart, but it never seems to occur to Ruskin that perhaps the British workingman hasn't time to go hunting British spiders and crabs, but would prefer to look at those already caught. With reference to sculpture, after his not very flattering remark touching the minds of the workingmen, we fancy he will thoroughly appreciate the British workingmen's legs and arms if he is ever unfortunate enough to get near them.

Just at present, while all the great powers are at peace, there are two little clouds of war floating about, which are as ludicrous as they are harmless. The first of these is a difficulty between Servia and Turkey. The town of Zoorink, on the frontier, although belonging to Servia, is occupied by a Turkish garrison, the removal of which was promised as far back as 1867. The promise has never been fulfilled, and now the Servian Government has taken the matter up with great energy, and refuses to pay the tribute unless the garrison is removed, to which the Grand Vizier has replied: "I should be sorry to have to fetch the tribute;" and there the matter rests. The second is a struggle between the Prince of Lippe-Detmold and his people. Lippe-Detmold has a Parliament, to which somewhat important functions are assigned, but the people won't have anything to do with it. In some districts no elections are held, and in others the representatives elected refuse to attend, and the Prince, therefore, when he summons his Parliament together, finds nothing but empty benches. In despair, he recently applied to his royal cousin of Prussia for assistance, and, in response, the Emperor sent him an able administrator; whereupon the Prince bids defiance to his people, and now announces that he will govern them without any Parliament, and upon his own responsibility.

Recent advices received at Washington state that our common school system has been adopted in Sweden, Spain, Japan, and certain parts of South America. In Chili, primary schools have been organized, in which education is free and secular, which are maintained by a Primary School Society. The Municipality of Santiago also maintains primary schools which are free but unsecular. All of these schools are growing in usefulness and popularity and accomplishing a good work. These results, it is claimed, are due to the circulation of the reports of our National Bureau of Education. Their circulation has had a similar effect in determining the character of educational institutions in Sweden and Spain. In Japan, the Government has appropriated $2,000,000 for the establishment there of primary schools. The announcement of this important fact is in every way full of promise for the advancement of these countries.

It has long been a question as to who shall decide when doctors disagree. A still more embarrassing condition of things is found in a case where two gentlemen of distinguished position make assertions that are directly opposed, as in the case of Cruikshank and Dickens. It will be remembered that the artist gave his authority, some time since, for the assertion that many of the most vivid scenes in "Oliver Twist" were inspired by his drawings of Fagin and Sikes, made by him before Mr. Dickens had written the text. Now Mr. Forster prints in the second volume of his "Life of Dickens" the *fac-simile* of an autograph letter from Mr. Dickens, setting forth that the book was all written before he saw Mr. Cruikshank's pictures which the latter claims to have inspired the most picturesque portions of it. It is an unfortunate disagreement, rendered the more complicated by the acknowledged genius of both author and artist.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Vote of Twenty-Six States in Full.

	1872.					1868.	
	Greeley.	Grant.	O'Conor.	Black.	Scattering.	Seymour.	Grant.
Alabama	79,441	90,272	.....	.....	.....	72,086	76,366
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	40,094	52,717	922	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	45,875	50,638	206	186	50	47,600	50,641
Delaware	10,208	11,115	.....	.....	.....	10,980	7,623
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	75,896	62,495	2,099	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	184,770	241,248	3,058	.....	.....	199,143	250,293
Indiana	163,632	186,181	1,414	.....	1	166,980	176,552
Iowa	71,134	131,228	2,221	.....	94	74,040	120,399
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	98,756	88,421	2,360	.....	.....	115,889	39,566
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	29,020	60,759	.....	.....	.....	42,396	70,426
Maryland	67,687	66,760	.....	.....	.....	62,357	30,438
Mass	59,195	133,455	.....	.....	314	59,408	136,477
Michigan	77,619	135,222	2,590	1,258	.....	97,069	128,550
Minnesota	34,788	54,599	24	.....	.....	28,072	43,542
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	151,433	119,196	2,420	.....	.....	59,788	85,671
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N Hampshi's	31,495	37,236	.....	.....	200	31,224	38,191
New Jersey	76,801	91,651	606	.....	.....	83,001	80,121
New York	387,281	440,746	1,454	201	.....	429,883	419,883
N. Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	244,321	281,852	1,163	2,100	161	238,700	280,128
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	211,961	349,689	.....	.....	.....	313,382	342,280
Rhode Island	5,329	13,665	.....	.....	.....	6,548	12,993
S. Carolina	22,703	72,290	224	.....	.....	45,237	62,301
Tennessee	94,264	84,931	.....	.....	.....	26,311	56,757
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	10,926	41,479	553	.....	24	12,045	44,167
Virginia	91,654	93,468	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	86,475	104,987	834	.....	.....	84,710	108,857

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Third Session—Begins Dec. 2, 1872; Ends March 3, 1873.

SENATE.

President—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.
Secretary—George G. Gorham, of California.

ALABAMA.
George E. Spencer....1873
Geo. Goldthwaite....1877
ARKANSAS.
Benjamin F. Rice....1873
Powell Clayton....1877
CALIFORNIA.
Cornelius Cole....1873
Eugene Casserly....1875
CONNECTICUT.
Orris S. Ferry....1873
Wm. A. Buckingham....1875
DELAWARE.
Thomas F. Bayard....1875
Eli Saulsbury....1877
FLORIDA.
Thomas W. Osborn....1873
Abijah Gilbert....1875
GEORGIA.
Joshua Hill....1873
Thomas M. Norwood....1877
ILLINOIS.
Lyman Trumbull....1873
John A. Logan....1877
INDIANA.
Oliver P. Morton....1873
Daniel D. Pratt....1875
IOWA.
James Harlan....1873
George G. Wright....1877
KANSAS.
Samuel C. Pomeroy....1873
Alex. Caldwell....1877
KENTUCKY.
Willis B. Machen....1873
John W. Stevenson....1877
LOUISIANA.
Wm. Pitt Kellogg....1873
J. Rodman West....1877
MAINE.
Hannibal Hamlin....1875
Lot M. Morrill....1877
MARYLAND.
George Vickers....1873
Wm. T. Hamilton....1875
MASSACHUSETTS.
Charles Sumner....1875
Henry Wilson....1877
MICHIGAN.
Zachariah Chandler....1875
Thomas W. Ferry....1877
MINNESOTA.
Alexander Ramsey....1875
William Windom....1877
MISSISSIPPI.
Adelbert Ames....1875
James L. Alcorn....1877
MISSOURI.
Frank P. Blair, Jr.....1873
Carl Schurz....1875
NEBRASKA.
Thomas W. Tipton....1875
Ph. W. Hitchcock....1877
NEVADA.
James W. Nye....1873
Wm. M. Stewart....1875
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Jas. W. Patterson....1873
Aaron H. Cragin....1877
NEW JERSEY.
John P. Stockton....1875
F. T. Frelinghuysen....1877
NEW YORK.
Roscoe Conkling....1873
Reuben E. Fenton....1875
NORTH CAROLINA.
John Pool....1873
Matt W. Ransom....1877
OHIO.
John Sherman....1873
Allen G. Thurman....1875
OREGON.
Henry W. Corbett....1873
James K. Kelly....1877
PENNSYLVANIA.
Simon Cameron....1873
John Scott....1875
RHODE ISLAND.
William Sprague....1875
Henry B. Anthony....1877
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Fred. A. Sawyer....1873
Thomas J. Robertson....1875
TENNESSEE.
Wm. G. Brownlow....1875
Henry Cooper....1877
TEXAS.
Joseph W. Flanagan....1875
Morgan C. Hamilton....1877
VERMONT.
Justin S. Morrill....1873
George F. Edmunds....1875
VIRGINIA.
John F. Lewis....1875
John W. Johnston....1877
WEST VIRGINIA.
Arthur I. Boreman....1875
Henry G. Davis....1877
WISCONSIN.
Timothy O. Howe....1873
Matt. H. Carpenter....1875

RECAPITULATION.
Administration (in Roman)....49
Opposition (in italics)....25

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JAMES G. BLAINE, of Augusta, Maine, *Speaker*.
EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Gettysburg, Pa., *Clerk*.
[Members marked * are re-elected.]

ALABAMA.
1. Benjamin S. Turner.
2. Charles W. Buckley.
3. _William A. Handley._
4. Charles Hays.*
5. _Peter M. Dox._
6. _Joseph H. Sloss._*
ARKANSAS.
1. _James M. Hanks._
2. Oliver P. Snyder.*
3. _John Edwards._
CALIFORNIA.
1. Sherman O. Houghton.*
2. Aaron A. Sargent.
3. John M. Coghlan.
CONNECTICUT.
1. Joseph R. Hawley.
2. Stephen W. Kellogg.
3. H. H. Starkweather.
4. _William H. Barnum._
DELAWARE.
Benjamin T. Biggs.
FLORIDA.
Josiah T. Walls.
GEORGIA.
1. _Archi T. McIntyre._*
2. Richard M. Whiteley.*
3. John S. Bigby.
4. _R. W. Beck._
5. _Dudley M. Du Bose._
6. _William P. Price._
7. _Pierce M. B. Young._*
ILLINOIS.
John L. Beveridge.
1. Charles B. Farwell.*
2. John F. Farnsworth.
3. Horatio C. Burchard.*
4. John B. Hawley.*
5. _Bradford N. Stevens._
6. Henry Snapp.
7. Jesse H. Moore.
8. _James C. Robinson._*
9. _Thomp. W. McNeely._
10. _Edward Y. Rice._
11. _Samuel S. Marshall._*
12. John B. Hay.
13. _John M. Crebs._
INDIANA.
1. _William E. Niblack._*
2. _Michael C. Kerr._
3. _William S. Holman._*
4. Jeremiah M. Wilson.*
5. John Coburn.*
6. _Daniel W. Voorhees._
7. _Mahlon D. Manson._
8. James N. Tyner.*
9. John P. C. Shanks.*
10. William Williams.
11. Jasper Packard.*
IOWA.
1. Geo. W. McCrary.*
2. Aylett R. Cotton.*
3. William G. Donnan.*
4. Madison M. Walden.
5. Frank W. Palmer.
6. Jackson Orr.*
KANSAS.
David P. Lowe.*
KENTUCKY.
1. _Edward Crossland._*
2. _Henry D. McHenry._
3. _Joseph H. Lewis._
4. _William B. Read._*
5. _Boyd Winchester._
6. _William E. Arthur._*
7. _James B. Beck._*
8. _George M. Adams._*
9. _John M. Rice._
LOUISIANA.
1. J. Hale Sypher.
2. Lionel A. Sheldon.
3. Chester B. Darrall.*
4. _Alex. Boarman._
5. Frank Morey.*
MAINE.
1. John Lynch.
2. William P. Frye.*
3. James G. Blaine.*
4. John A. Peters.
5. Eugene Hale.*
MARYLAND.
1. _Samuel Hambleton._
2. _Stevenson Archer._*
3. _Thomas Swann._*
4. _John Ritchie._
5. _Wm. M. Merrick._
MASSACHUSETTS.
1. James Buffinton.*
2. Oakes Ames.
3. Ginery Twichell.
4. Samuel Hooper.*
5. Benjamin F. Butler.
6. _Nathaniel P. Banks._
7. Constantine C. Esty.
8. George F. Hoar.*
9. Alvah Crocker.*
10. Henry L. Dawes.*
MICHIGAN.
1. Henry Waldron.*
2. Wm. L. Stoughton.
3. _Austin Blair._
4. Wilder D. Foster.*
5. Omar D. Conger.*
6. _Jabez G. Sutherland._
MINNESOTA.
1. Mark H. Dunnell.*
2. John T. Averill.*
MISSISSIPPI.
1. George E. Harris.
2. _Joseph L. Morphis._
3. Henry W. Barry.*
4. George C. McKee.*
5. Le Grand W. Perce.

NEW JERSEY.
1. John W. Hazelton.*
2. _Samuel C. Forker._
3. _John T. Bird._
4. John Hill.
5. George A. Halsey.
NEW YORK.
1. _Dwight Townsend._
2. _Thomas Kinsella._
3. _Henry W. Slocum._
4. _Robert B. Roosevelt._
5. _William R. Roberts._*
6. _Samuel S. Cox._
7. _Smith Ely, Jr._
8. _James Brooks._*
9. _Fernando Wood._*
10. _Clarkson N. Potter._*
11. Charles St. John.*
12. John H. Ketcham.
13. _Joseph H. Tuthill._
14. _Eli Perry._*
15. _Joseph M. Warren._
16. _John Rogers._
17. William A. Wheeler.*
18. _John M. Carroll._
19. Elizur H. Prindle.
20. Clinton L. Merriam.*
21. Ellis H. Roberts.*
22. William E. Lansing.*
23. R. Holland Duell.*
24. John E. Seeley.
25. William H. Lamport.*
26. _Milo Goodrich._
27. Horace B. Smith.*
28. Freeman Clarke.*
29. Seth Wakeman.
30. _William Williams._
31. Walter L. Sessions.*
NORTH CAROLINA.
1. Clinton L. Cobb.*
2. Charles R. Thomas.*
3. _Alfred M. Waddell._*
4. _Sion H. Rogers._
5. _James M. Leach._*
6. _Francis E. Shober._
7. _James C. Harper._
OHIO.
1. _Ozro J. Dodds._
2. Job E. Stevenson.
3. _Lewis D. Campbell._
4. _John F. McKinney._
5. _Charles N. Lamison._*
6. John A. Smith.
7. Samuel Shellabarger.
8. John Beatty.
9. Charles Foster.*
10. Erasmus D. Peck.
11. John T. Wilson.
12. _Philadelph Van Trump._
13. _George W. Morgan._
14. James Monroe.*
15. William P. Sprague.*
16. John A. Bingham.
17. Jacob A. Ambler.
18. William H. Upson.
19. James A. Garfield.*
OREGON.
James H. Slater.
PENNSYLVANIA.
1. _Samuel J. Randall._*
2. John V. Creely.
3. Leonard Myers.*
4. William D. Kelley.*
5. Alfred C. Harmer.*
6. _Ephraim L. Acker._
7. Washing'n Townsend.*
8. _J. Lawrence Getz._
9. Oliver J. Dickey.
10. John W. Killinger.*
11. _John B. Storm._*
12. Lazarus D. Shoemaker.*
13. Ulysses Mercur.
14. John B. Packer.*
15. _Richard J. Haldeman._
16. _Benjamin F. Meyers._
17. _R. Milton Speer._*
18. _Henry Sherwood._
19. Glenni W. Scofield.*
20. _Samuel Griffith._
21. _Henry D. Foster._
22. James S. Negley.*
23. Ebenezer McJunkin.*
24. _William McClelland._
RHODE ISLAND.
1. Benjamin T. Eames.*
2. James M. Pendleton.*
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. Joseph H. Rainey.*
2. Robert C. DeLarge.
3. Robert B. Elliott.*
4. Alexander S. Wallace.*
TENNESSEE.
1. Roderick R. Butler.*
2. Horace Maynard.*
3. _Abraham E. Garrett._
4. _John M. Bright._*
5. _Edward I. Golladay._
6. _Wash'n C. Whitthorne._*
7. _Robert P. Caldwell._
8. _William W. Vaughan._
TEXAS.
1. _William S. Herndon._*
2. _John C. Conner._
3. _D. C. Giddings._*
4. _John Hancock._*
VERMONT.
1. Charles W. Willard.*
2. Luke P. Poland.*
3. Worthington C. Smith.
VIRGINIA.
1. _John Critcher._
2. James H. Platt, Jr.*
3. Charles H. Porter.

MISSOURI.
1. _Erastus Wells._*
2. G. A. Finkelnburg.
3. _James R. McCormick._*
4. Harrison E. Havens.*
5. Samuel S. Burdett.
6. _Abram Comingo._*
7. Isaac C. Parker.*
8. _James G. Blair._
9. _Andrew King._
NEBRASKA.
John Taffe.
NEVADA.
_Charles W. Kendall._*
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. _Ellery A. Hibbard._
2. _Samuel N. Bell._
3. _Hosea W. Parker._
4. Wm. H. H. [illegible]
5. _Richard_ [illegible]
6. _John T._ [illegible]
7. _Elliott M._ [illegible]
8. _William Terry_ [illegible]
WEST VIRGINIA.
1. _John J. Davis_ [illegible]
2. James C. M[illegible]
3. _Frank Hereford_ [illegible]
WISCONSIN.
1. _Alexander_ [illegible]
2. Gerry W. Haz[illegible]
3. J. Allen Barber [illegible]
4. _Charles A. E_[illegible]
5. Philetus Saw[illegible]
6. Jeremiah M. R[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.
Administration (in Roman) [illegible]
Opposition (in italics) [illegible]

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.
ARIZONA—Richard C. McCormick.*
COLORADO—Jerome B. Chaffee.*
DAKOTA—_Moses K. Armstrong._*
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Norton P. Chipman.
IDAHO—_Samuel A. Merritt._
MONTANA—William H. Claggett.
NEW MEXICO—_Jose M. Gallegos._
UTAH—_William H. Hooper._
WASHINGTON—Selucius Garfielde.
WYOMING—William T. Jones.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In regard to the vote of Louisiana, [illegible] be stated that Governor Warmoth, to whom [illegible] returns were legally sent, was on the point [illegible] declaring the result, when an order [illegible] from the inferior State Court of Judge [illegible] declaring the Canvassing Board to con[illegible] Longstreet, Herron, and others; and an [illegible] tion simultaneously proceeded from the [illegible] States Court of Judge Durell, comma[illegible] Warmoth to desist. Since then, Longstre[illegible] *al.* have been vainly trying to [illegible] selves of the returns, without which they [illegible] nothing. The statement telegraphed over the country, some days ago, that the "official canvass" [by the Longstreet Board] gives a Re[illegible]lican majority of 12,761, has no basis in [illegible] and may be taken only as indicating to what [illegible] tent, and with what result, they would do [illegible] the returns—when they get them. The [illegible] prepared for the official canvass [illegible] announced by Warmoth, gave the Liberal [illegible] 7,446 majority. Warmoth has convened the [illegible] eral Legislature elect, Dec. 9, and will [illegible] tionably instal Governor McEnery and the [illegible] eral Government. On the Presidential issue, [illegible] effect of the muddle, and its only effect, [illegible] probably be to deprive Louisiana of her [illegible] altogether.

—As regards the North Carolina Senatorship, the Springfield *Republican* says:

> If it had been merely a question of getting the best man, the North Carolina Liberals ought not to have long hesitated between Governor Vance and Judge Merrimon. But the former is a veteran in the public service, is very popular personally, and his previous exclusion from the seat to which the State had elected him has been warmly urged as entitling him now to preference over all other competitors. But Judge Merrimon is the abler and more progressive man of the two, and would undoubtedly cut the more important figure in the Senate. Perhaps it is worth mentioning that he is the law partner of Mr. Phillips, the new Solicitor General of the Administration.

As the contest in the North Carolina Legislature becomes more interesting, we give the ballots reported to date, premising that the vote on Tuesday, the 26th, was in the separate bodies, viz.: Senate—Vance, 25; Merrimon, [illegible] 18. House—Vance, 53; Merrimon, [illegible] 55. Merrimon, who appears not to have pressed his contest for the Governorship, preferring to take his chance for Senator, withdrew his friends from the caucus of the Liberal majority on the 25th, that they might not be bound by the nomination of Vance; and, if he shall be elected, it will doubtless be by Republican votes, to get him out of the way of Governor Caldwell. The ballots for Senator have been as follows:

	Dec. 26.	Dec. 27.	Dec. 28.
Vance, Opp.	73	73	7[illegible]
Merrimon, Opp.	18	20	2[illegible]
Pool, Adm.	73	73	7[illegible]

Party strength: Administration, 73; Opposition, [illegible]

—The vote of Georgia, Oct. 2, was, for Governor: Smith, Liberal-Democrat, 10[illegible]; Walker, Republican, 41,452. The vote in November, for President and Congress, was:

Liberal.		*Republican.*
Greeley	75,896	Grant[illegible]
1. Rawls	8,819	Sloan[illegible]
2. G. J. Wright	6,580	Whiteley[illegible]
3. Cook	6,145	Brown[illegible]
4. Harris	10,319	Bethune[illegible]
5. Glenn	20,631	Freeman[illegible]
6. Blount	9,993	Anderson[illegible]
7. Young	7,215	Dever[illegible]
8. A. R. Wright	9,497	Clayton[illegible]
9. Bell	7,257	Darnell[illegible]

—The vote of New Jersey was: Grant, 91,6[illegible]; Greeley, 76,801; O'Conor, 606. The vote for Congressmen were:

Liberal.		*Republican.*
1. Chute	8,948	Hazelton[illegible]
2. Forker	11,787	Dobbins[illegible]
3. Patterson	12,618	Clark[illegible]
4. Hamilton	13,458	Potts[illegible]
5. Woodruff	8,361	Phelps[illegible]
6. Randall	10,403	Ward[illegible]
7. Taylor	9,108	Scudder[illegible]

—The official vote of West Virginia, Aug[illegible] has just been announced, viz: For Governor, John J. Jacob, 42,988; Johnson M. Camden, 40,305. It will be remembered that Jacob [illegible] the incumbent Democratic Governor, [illegible] independent against Camden, the nominee of the Democratic Convention; and that Jacob [illegible] ing understood to oppose Greeley, had the support of the Federal Administration. All [illegible] other candidates on the Camden ticket were, however, elected by large majorities, viz.: [illegible] ditor, Edward A. Bennett; Treasurer, John [illegible] Burdett; Attorney General, Henry M. Mathews; Superintendent of Free Schools, Benjamin [illegible] Byrne.

—The vote of Massachusetts, official:

	Liberal.		*Republican.*
Governor	Bird	59,626	Washburn[illegible]
Lt. Governor	Smith	60,180	Talbot[illegible]
Sec. of State	Monroe	60,113	Warner[illegible]
Treasurer	Heywood	60,214	Adams[illegible]
Auditor	Collins	59,986	Endicott[illegible]
Att'y Gen'l	Colburn	60,215	Train[illegible]
Congress 1.	Day	2,609	Buffinton[illegible]
2.	Avery	5,090	Harris[illegible]
3.	Cobb	5,139	Whiting[illegible]
4.	Morse	6,262	Hooper[illegible]
5.	Banks	8,029	Gooch[illegible]
6.	Thompson	5,737	Butler[illegible]
7.	Tarbox	5,989	E. R. Hoar[illegible]
8.	Warren	5,829	Williams[illegible]
9.	Verry	5,007	G. F. Hoar[illegible]
10.	Bond	4,588	Crocker[illegible]
11.	Arnold	6,927	Dawes[illegible]

—It is a trifle early, but the Administration managers in New Jersey are discussing [illegible] some acerbity) who shall be next Governor [illegible] years hence.

—The Republican leaders in Virginia are [illegible] ing of Robert W. Hughes or James H. Platt [illegible] for next Governor.

—The Boston *Advertiser* (Administration) says:

> When the President was first elected, and great expectations were indulged in of what his independence and resolution would accomplish, the politicians openly threatened that, if he tried that game, they would soon teach him where he belonged; and it must be confessed that they kept their word. The [illegible] nians who quitted his room the other day with clenched hands and set teeth, formed but part of an army more formidable than that which was arrayed against the President in the Wilderness. The true [illegible] found in his private tastes and [illegible] of shaking his prestige during his first term will [illegible] upon him with renewed keenness.

—The rejection, by the people of Michigan, of the Constitutional Amendments submitted to their vote in the late election, gives point and force to the demand for another attempt to revise the Constitution by a Convention. It is remembered that there was a Convention in 1867, and that its work was repudiated at a special election, April 6, 1868; but that Convention was [illegible] partisan, and, if it be possible, the next should be constituted, as in Illinois and Pennsylvania, by nearly equal numbers from both the great parties. A Legislature unanimously Republican (except five votes) will have to solve the problem of Reform.

—The Virginia papers are laughing over the absurd ignorance of the Buchanan County Judges, who returned the vote as though direct for President and Vice President.

—The *Floridian* thinks the Legislature, [illegible] the complexion of the returns, will be close. [illegible] present the Senate stands 12 Conservatives [illegible] Republicans—2 districts, the First and [illegible] teenth, undetermined. In the Assembly [illegible] Conservatives and Liberals have certainly [illegible] ed 25 members out of the 53 composing [illegible] body, with a good prospect of at least one [illegible] two more.

—It is reported that Miss Alexander, a California actress, who has been for ten years a member of Brigham Young's family, will be next to tell on the lecture platform what she knows about Mormonism.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

MISSOURI.
1. *Erastus Wells.**
2. *G. A. Finkelnburg.*
3. *James E. McCormick.*
4. Harrison E. Havens.*
5. Samuel B. Burdett.
6. *Aylett Cosby.**
7. Isaac C. Parker.*
8. *James G. Blair.*
9. *Andrew King.*

NEBRASKA.
John Taffe.

NEVADA.
*Charles W. Kendall.**

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. *Ellery A. Hibbard.*
2. Samuel N. Bell.
3. *Hosea W. Parker.*

RECAPITULATION.
Administration (in Roman).....
Opposition (in *italics*).....

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.
ARIZONA—Richard C. McCormick.*
COLORADO—Jerome B. Chaffee.*
DAKOTA—*Moses K. Armstrong.*
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Norton P. Chipman.*
IDAHO—*Samuel A. Merrill.*
MONTANA—William H. Claggett.
NEW MEXICO—*Jose M. Gallegos.*
UTAH—*William H. Hooper.*
WASHINGTON—Selucius Garfielde.
WYOMING—William T. Jones.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In regard to the vote of Louisiana, it should be stated that Governor Warmoth, to whom returns were legally sent, was on the point of declaring the result when an order proceeded from the inferior State Court of Judge Dibble declaring the Canvassing Board to consist of Longstreet, Herron, and others; and an injunction simultaneously proceeded from the United States Court of Judge Durell, commanding Warmoth to desist. Since then Longstreet *et al.* have been vainly trying to [illegible] themselves of the returns, without which they can do nothing. The statement telegraphed over the country, some days ago, that the "official returns" [by the Longstreet Board] gives a Republican majority of 12,761, has no basis in fact, and may be taken only as indicating to what extent, and with what result, they would desire the returns—when they get them. The figures prepared for the official canvass to be announced by Warmoth, gave the Liberal ticket 7,446 majority. Warmoth has convened the Liberal Legislature elect, Dec. 9, and will unquestionably instal Governor McEnery and the Liberal Government. On the Presidential issue, the effect of the muddle, and its only effect, will probably be to deprive Louisiana of her vote altogether.

—As regards the North Carolina Senatorship the Springfield *Republican* says:

If it had been merely a question of getting the man, the North Carolina Liberals ought not to have long hesitated between Governor Vance and Joe Merrimon. But the former is a veteran in the party service, is very popular personally, and his peculiar excursion from the seat to which the State had twice him has been warmly urged as entitling him now to the support over all other competitors. But Joe Merrimon is the abler and more progressive man of the two, and would undoubtedly cut the most important figure in the Senate. Perhaps it is worth mentioning that he is the law partner of Mr. Phillips, the new Solicitor General of the Administration.

As the contest in the North Carolina Legislature becomes more interesting, we give the belated returns reported to date, premising that the vote was taken Tuesday, the 26th, was in the separate bodies, viz.: Senate—Vance, 25; Merrimon, 7; Pool, 18. House—Vance, 53; Merrimon, 11; Pool, 55. Merrimon, who appears not to have pressed his contest for the Governorship, preferring to take his chance for Senator, withdrew his friends from the canvas of the Liberal majority on the 25th, that they might not be bound by the nomination of Vance; and, if he shall be elected, it will doubtless be by Republican votes, who got him out of the way of Governor Caldwell. The ballots for Senator have been as follows:

	Dec. 26.	*Dec. 27.*	*Dec. 28.*	*Dec. 30.*
Vance, Opp.	73	73	73	73
Merrimon, Opp.	18	20	21	21
Pool, Adm.	73	72	71	69

Party strength: Administration, 73; Opposition, 39.

—The vote of Georgia, Oct. 2, was, for Governor: Smith, Liberal-Democrat, 109,076; Walker, Republican, 41,452. The vote in November, for President and Congress, was:

	Liberal.		*Republican.*	
	Greeley	75,896	Grant	61,[illegible]
1.	Blount	8,319	Sloan	6,[illegible]
2.	*G. J. Wright*	8,590	Whitley	7,[illegible]
3.	Cook	5,145	Brown	4,[illegible]
4.	Harris	10,319	Bethune	8,[illegible]
5.	Glenn	20,531	Freeman	10,[illegible]
6.	Bignon	9,993	Anderson	6,[illegible]
7.	Young	7,915	Daver	4,[illegible]
8.	A. R. Wright	9,697	Clayton	6,[illegible]
9.	Bell	7,257	Darnell	2,[illegible]

—The vote of New Jersey was: Grant, 91,495; Greeley, 76,801; O'Conor, 606. The votes for Congressmen were:

	Liberal.		*Republican.*	
1.	Chute	8,948	Hazelton	11,[illegible]
2.	Porker	10,[illegible]	Robbins	14,[illegible]
3.	Patterson	12,618	Clark	14,[illegible]
4.	Hamilton	13,458	Potts	16,[illegible]
5.	Woodruff	8,981	Phelps	11,[illegible]
6.	Randall	10,403	Ward	13,[illegible]
7.	Hutchinson	10,103	Schenck	12,[illegible]

—The official vote of West Virginia, Aug. 8, has just been announced, viz: For Governor, John J. Jacob, 42,988; Johnson M. Camden, 40,305. It will be remembered that Jacob was the incumbent Democratic Governor, running independent against Camden, the nominee of the Democratic Convention; and that Jacob being understood to oppose Greeley, had the support of the Federal Administration. All the other candidates on the Camden ticket were, however, elected by large majorities, viz.: Editor, Edward A. Bennett; Treasurer, John L. Burdett; Attorney General, Henry M. Mathews; Superintendent of Free Schools, Benjamin W. Byrne.

—The vote of Massachusetts, official:

	Liberal.		*Republican.*	
Governor	Bird	59,626	Washburn	129,[illegible]
Lt. Governor	Smith	60,180	Talbot	128,[illegible]
Sec. of State	Monroe	60,113	Warner	128,[illegible]
Treasurer	Heywood	60,314	Adams	128,[illegible]
Auditor	Goodhue	60,068	Silcott	128,[illegible]
Atty. Gen'l	Colburn	60,315	Train	128,[illegible]
Congress	1. Day	2,670	Bullinton	1,[illegible]
	2. Avery	5,690	Harris	6,[illegible]
	3. Osgb	5,130	Hoar	6,[illegible]
	4. Rowe	6,282	Hooper	7,[illegible]
	5. Banks	8,039	Gooch	9,[illegible]
	6. Thompson	5,737	Butler	7,[illegible]
	7. Tarbox	5,908	E. R. Hoar	6,[illegible]
	8. Warren	4,929	Williams	11,[illegible]
	9. Very	5,007	G. F. Hoar	11,[illegible]
	10. Bond	4,588	Crocker	11,[illegible]
	11. Arnold	6,997	Dawes	11,[illegible]

—It is a trifle early, but the Administration managers in New Jersey are discussing (with some acerbity) who shall be next Governor, three years hence.

—The Republican leaders in Virginia are talking of Robert W. Hughes or James H. Platt, Jr., for next Governor.

—The Boston *Advertiser* (Administration) says:

When the President was first elected, and great expectations were indulged in of what his independence and resolution would accomplish, the politicians openly threatened that, if he tried that game, they could soon teach him where he belonged; and it must be confessed that they kept their word. The Pennsylvanians who quitted his room the other day with clenched hands and set teeth, formed but part of an army of more formidable than that which was arrayed against the President in the Wilderness. The iron eyes which found in his private tastes and inclinations the means of shaking his prestige during his first term will be upon him with renewed keenness.

—The rejection, by the people of Michigan, of the Constitutional Amendments submitted to a vote in the late election, gives point and force to the demand for another attempt to revise the Constitution by a Convention. It is remembered that there was a Convention in 1867, and that its work was repudiated at a special election, April 6, 1868; but that Convention was entirely partisan, and, if it be possible, the next should be constituted, as in Illinois and Pennsylvania, of nearly equal numbers from both the great parties. A Legislature unanimously Republican (except five votes) will have to solve the problem of Reform.

—The Virginia papers are laughing over the absurd ignorance of the Buchanan Democratic judges, who returned the vote as though cast for President and Vice President.

—The *Floridian* thinks the Legislature, from the complexion of the returns, will be close. It represent the Senate stands 19 Conservatives to 14 Republicans—2 districts, the First and Third South, undetermined. In the Assembly the Conservatives and Liberals have certainly elected 25 members out of the 53 composing the body, with a good prospect of at least one if not two more.

—It is reported that Miss Alexander, a Chicago actress, who has been for ten years a member of Brigham Young's family, will be next to tell on the lecture platform what she knows about Mormonism.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Grafting the Grape—Patent Well—Another Use and the Boring of Deep Wells—Farm Manure Should Be Applied—Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society—The Savoy Farmers' Club—The Marketing of Corn.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 30, 1872.

GRAFTING THE GRAPE.

"T. M." of Osceola, Iowa, has a lot of Clinton grapevines that he wishes to graft, and inquires in regard to the process. The grafting of the vine is not at all difficult. It is generally done below ground, by inserting the graft in the root with a sloping cut, and binding the two firmly with bass-matting or other ligature, the difficulty is in the want of elasticity of the stock to press the graft firmly and hold it in place; and this has to be remedied by a bandage of some sort. The wax used where the graft can be covered with earth, leaving one bud of the graft above ground. There is so little gained by grafting that it is little practiced. A good one-year-old root is cheaper and generally better than to graft. I should very much prefer the Concord upon its own roots, than on that of the Clinton. So this have I been impressed with the value of grafting of the grape that I have never practiced it, always preferring to set out vines planted on their own roots. This is done by alternating layers between the kinds to be replaced. The law has changed several hundred years. The Clinton must be left a long time on the vine for; when first colored, they are far from ripe. The Clinton, reduced to a single cane and trained on the spiral system, is easily managed, and makes very fair returns. I should not plant the old Clinton vines for their immediate fruit, but set new plants. You cannot have too many of the Concord. In the meantime, the old Clinton vines will give a crop the current year, and will be out of the way.

WELL-AUGERS.

An inventive or well-augers writes from Iowa that he has just the thing for boring deep farm-wells, and that he has a sand-pump arrangement that is effectual in clearing the well of quicksand or sufficiency. This is what all of them have promised, and yet I do not hear of a single well in this part of the country that has proved satisfactory, and farmers have lost faith in them. I have before stated that the fault was probably in the want of skill rather than to the form of the auger in the mode of piping. If you have the auger and skill to do the work effectually, but do not ask for pay until a supply of fresh water is secured. Each district has its peculiar features in regard to the drift that must govern the grains, and this must be taken into account. At the Industrial University one of these wells was sunk, and warranted. The [illegible] total [illegible] was paid for; and yet that well is of value. There are a corps of engineers, a chemist, a geologist, and several able philosophers who had ample opportunity of investigation, and they quickly give it up. In such a case the writer need not be shocked that the unscientific farmer—"the empiric," as termed by the learned Doctor—should show more faith in patent well-augers. While there is no market for these patents, yet there is a demand for wells, and, if there is any person in that line who can do the thing can be done, he can make ample opportunity.

CULTIVATION OF MANURE.

The best time to apply barnyard manure in its raw condition is in the fall and early part of winter, in the form of a top-dressing. Many farmers are in the habit of placing it in small piles, but to spread out early in the spring is far better, and if there is any doubt about it do it now. It is better to apply manure to grass-lands than direct to the crop. The grass-land may, after one or two years, be turned over and cropped to any kind of crop. We thus have the value of the manure without the disadvantage of the seeds of weeds. The garden must have old, well-rotted manure, or, what is better, that from the cow-yard

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

The local money market presents no special developments, but remains about as stringent as for the past month. Some of the banks admit they have accumulated a little more surplus money than they had a week ago; but they seem disposed to fortify their positions rather than let it out in an increase of loans in the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the way of collections. The banks have been unusually expanded for over a month, and are now slowly recovering from a position that was, to say the least, unsatisfactory. The process has been a painful one, and has helped to prevent the market becoming any easier, as it might have done, to some slight extent, if they had measured their loans by their collections. The decided increase in the marketing of hogs and cattle now affords a prospect that it will be the means of considerable relief during the next week or so, but at best it must be expected that money will continue comparatively stringent until after the close of the year. In the open market we hear of instances of prime commercial paper being offered yet at 2 per cent per month. On collaterals money is to be had for sixty days at 15 per cent.

New York exchange was weaker to-day, owing to a greater demand for currency, and sold between banks pretty freely at 50c per $1,000 premium.

The movements of currency to and from the country are moderate, and about evenly balanced, so that there is no accumulation here.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Nov. 30 were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,333,136.17	$325,235.00
Tuesday	2,757,079.24	222,724.73
Wednesday	3,154,430.24	336,813.15
Thursday	No clearings.	
Friday	3,380,517.30	331,475.83
Saturday	3,346,275.54	349,801.52
Total	$15,901,438.49	$1,665,051.19
Corresp'nding wk last year	11,371,118.96	1,317,600.26

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	135	....
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
Merchants' National Bank	170	....
German National Bank	125	....
Northwestern National Bank	200	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	....
City National Bank	145	110
Cook County National Bank	107	110
National Bank of Illinois	109	101
National Bank of Commerce	100	98
Home National Bank		160
Chicago City Railway		190
West Division Railway		190
North Division Railway		112
Pullman Palace Car	110	108
Elgin Watch Company	105	100
Chamber of Commerce		100
Traders' Insurance Company		100

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Gold sold at 112⅛@112⅜ and closed 112⅜@112⅜. Loans were made at 1 to 6 per cent for carrying. The daily clearings were fifty-five millions.

Foreign exchange closed up quiet and steady at 108¾ to 108⅞ for prime bankers, 60 and days, 109⅜ for sight.

The United States Treasurer paid out to-day $32,000 account interest and $24,000 in the redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Shipment of specie for the week $1,470,171.

The money market more active this afternoon and call loans were sharp at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold.

The bank statement shows a net gain of $10,051,750 in legal reserve. The banks now hold $2,745,100 above the 25 per cent required.

The Government bond market was unchanged and closed quiet.

State bonds dull and steady.

The stock market ruled quiet to-day. The speculation was unattended by any particular features. At the opening, prices were steady, but Pacific Mail soon showed signs of weakness and sold down from 84⅜ to 84⅛. Then the stock advanced in sympathy with the remainder of the list, in which there were slight advances. Rock Island figured prominently in the advance. Toward the close the market was quiet and tame.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Sterling, 108¾.

Coupons, '81	116⅞	Coupons, '67	115⅜
5-20s of '62	112⅛	Coupons, '68	115⅞
Coupons, '64	112⅜	New 5s	109⅝
Coupons, '65	112⅞	10-40s	108⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	114⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95⅜	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	76	North Carolinas, old	35
Tennessees, new	76⅛	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	105⅜	St. Paul pfd	75⅞
W. U. Tel	77⅜	Wabash	70
Quicksilver	47	Wabash pfd	78
Adams Express	92⅝	Fort Wayne	92⅞
Wells Fargo	88	Terre Haute	15
American Express	71⅜	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	79⅜	Chicago & Alton	110⅜
Pacific Mail	84⅛	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	95⅜	O. & M.	47
Erie	52⅜	C., C., & C.	89⅞
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	134
Harlem	113⅜	Lake Shore	94⅞
Harlem pfd	114	Indiana Central	35⅞
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	125
Pittsburgh	87	Un. Pacific stocks	37⅞
Northwestern	90	U. P. bonds	88⅞
N. W. pfd	111⅜	Cent. Pacific bonds	100⅜
Rock Island	113	Del., Lac & W	94⅞
N. J. Cen	108	B., H., & Erie	7⅜
St. Paul	54		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	7,191	5,526	4,509	2,009
Wheat, bu	68,590	40,740	16,531	750
Corn, bu	57,400	132,490	6,249	96,927
Oats, bu	37,110	51,116	18,630	46,873
Rye, bu	3,477	7,697	400	800
Barley, bu	22,830	22,030	8,548	5,350
Grass seed, lbs	47,575	126,080	28,160	37,800
Flax seed, lbs	147,750	126,140	86,700	....
Broom corn, lbs	37,880	54,070	55,212	13,020
Cured meats, lbs	85,440	38,340	417,065	1019,114
Beef, brls	....	655	420	738
Pork, brls	....	410	3,880	552
Lard, lbs	57,290	116,250	573,420	703,125
Tallow, lbs	30,815	56,480	81,202	....
Butter, lbs	73,695	68,830	9,830	31,360
Dressed hogs, No.	161	402	676	....
Live hogs, No.	11,936	20,563	4,356	3,951
Cattle, No.	2,427	907	368	830
Sheep, No.	854	1,223	765	345
Hides, lbs	293,862	181,114	447,1..	183,770
Highwines, brls	248	475	471	255
Wool, lbs	191,030	277,428	92,300	87,560
Potatoes, bu	492	1,605	....	....
Lumber, m feet	1,759	6,027	1,554	1,351
Shingles, m	560	3,120	1,004	1,468
Lath, m	464	486	43	35
Salt, brls	2,572	2,072	1,490	2,100

Withdrawn on Friday from store for city consumption: 6,375 bu wheat; 4,170 bu corn; 8,924 bu oats; 554 bu rye; 11,329 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 18,953 bu wheat; 19,838 bu corn; 27,773 bu oats; 5,064 bu rye; 29,840 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 137 cars wheat; 100 cars corn; 33 cars oats; 10½ cars rye; 69½ cars barley. Total, 350 cars, or 131,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port for the week ending with this morning, and for other weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Nov. 30, '72.	Nov. 23, '72.	Dec. 2, '71.
Flour, brls	31,032	39,574	21,760
Wheat, bu	266,660	254,438	157,505
Corn, bu	232,555	247,482	683,220
Oats, bu	163,070	152,292	188,431
Rye, bu	16,366	17,782	18,705
Barley, bu	122,860	151,529	89,470
Dressed hogs	805	527	1,676
Live hogs, No.	129,036	80,683	97,686
Cattle, No.	10,098	15,207	5,235
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	28,389	39,998	16,204
Wheat, bu	316,222	519,505	61,450
Corn, bu	89,974	513,176	702,645
Oats, bu	124,124	193,821	130,160
Rye, bu	4,456	6,645	9,360
Barley, bu	135,518	156,711	60,939
Dressed hogs	....	372	261
Live hogs, No.	23,676	26,286	22,219
Cattle, No.	4,849	7,389	3,183

The Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday appointed I. N. Stiles, W. N. Brainard, and J. R. Bensley a committee to watch the weighing of grain in the Rock Island Elevators, and the taking stock of receipts out against that grain, in accordance with the request of Messrs. Flint & Thompson, the proprietors. The committee was also requested to notify the other warehousemen of their readiness to perform the same kind office in each case, when the said warehousemen are ready therefor.

The principal feature of the past week's history, in our local produce circles, is the fact that our stocks of grain are on the increase in consequence of the close of navigation. We have now in store 20,400 bu wheat, 133,000 bu corn, and 11,000 bu oats more than on Saturday morning last. These increments are not large, being only at the rate of a little over two million bu for the entire winter; but then it must be remembered that several cargoes have left this port during the week, and that very little if any more will go out this winter, except by rail. Our harbor is not yet closed, but winter has set in so vigorously that few would care to risk the fate of that which so often awaits the winter mariner, even if protected by insurance. It is understood that the Erie Canal has finished its work for the season.

In our notice this morning of the difficulty about the bridge over the Detroit River near Belle Isle, we omitted to state that the Canada Southern Railroad, which would cross the river at that point, offers a direct route to the East, and thus promises to be a most formidable competitor to lake traffic. Hence the opposition from vessel men.

Our stock of old mess pork is rapidly decreasing. The shipments of the past week were 35,149 barrels. The packing to date foots up 212,896 hogs, against 264,156 to same time a year ago.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again slow to-day, except wheat, the speculative activity usually noted on the last business day of the month being almost entirely absent. There has been a good deal of option trading during the month, but it would seem to have been pretty well equalized, so far as November and December trades are concerned, and few of the shorts were filling in, other than in wheat. The shipping movement for car lots of grain was moderately active, and the receipts were liberal, those reported for yesterday being far in excess of the shipments.

The demand for groceries was fair at unchanged prices, though aside from coffees the market did not exhibit a very firm tone. Sugars were easy at the decline recently noted. Both interior and local buyers were ordering freely, and, in the aggregate, sales were large. Prices were firm all around; especially so for woollens, flannels, and standard cottons. Butter continues in good request, and prices keep well up, ruling steady at 7@15c for inferior to common, and at 22@28c for good to choice qualities. Cheese remains dull, and the market its weak at the reduction sustained yesterday, or at 12@13½c for Western, and at 14@15c for New York factory. Coal continues active, with prices firm. No new features were developed in the fish and dried fruits markets. A fair amount of trading was done at the quoted prices. Hay was firm and higher, owing to the temporarily short supply, consequent upon the prevalence in the country of the horse epidemic. The demand is light, being almost wholly of a local character. In the hide market fair activity was witnessed, both on local account and for shipment East, and the late advance was thoroughly sustained. The leather market continues satisfactorily active, and a firm buoyant feeling prevails. In some domestic descriptions a slight advance was established. Latest estimates of the losses by the Boston fire place the total value of the sole leather destroyed at $1,200,000. At a meeting of the upper leather dealers of Boston held last week, it was determined to advance prices 12½ per cent all around. Lumber was moderately active and steady. Building materials were in light demand at former prices. The metals, nails, etc., were in very fair demand for the season. Prices are without material change. The wool market continues to rule firm; quite a large amount has changed hands the past week, but dealers are holding their property firmly, and prices are rather unsettled. Broom corn was in better demand, particularly the higher grades, prices for which are strong, owing to scarcity. Common and medium brush is abundant. Hops were in some request among brewers for immediate necessities. Prime Wisconsin is quoted at 28@30c. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Prime timothy quoted at $3.10@3.15; clover at $5.00@5.05. Flax was firmer, quoted at $1.60@1.65. Potatoes were in demand, but sales were confined to small lots from store, no car lots being in. Peachblows quotable at 65@70c on track. Poultry was in some request. A good deal of old and poor stock is still on the market; fresh offerings of choice are in demand. Game was dull and lower, with large offerings. Green fruits were in moderate request at former prices.

Highwines were dull and steady at the decline noted yesterday, there being very few operators in attendance, on either side. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 88c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were inactive on 'Change, the offerings being still confined to the street, where they are taken by city butchers. A few shippers bid $4.75 per 100 lbs for good lots, but none were offered.

Provisions were slow, with a decidedly dull feeling on the part of buyers, in sympathy with an easier tone in the market for live hogs; it being reported from the Stock Yards that buyers held off for lower prices. Mess pork was dull, and averaged a shade easier. Lard was steady at the quoted prices of yesterday, but not so strong as last evening. Meats were steady, and in moderate demand; while green hams were in urgent request, all the offerings being freely taken, both spot and for future delivery. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork—Old held at $14.50@14.75; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.25; do seller December, $11.90@12.00 @12.25; do seller January, $12.00@12.15; do seller February, $12.00@12.15; do seller March, $12.25@12.37½; do seller April, $12.25@12.50; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash, 7⅛@7⅜c for new; do seller December, 7⅛@7⅜c; do seller January, 7⅜@7½c; do seller February, 7⅛@7⅜c; do seller March, 7⅜@7⅝c. Sweet pickled hams, 8¼@10½c, and green hams at 7@7½c seller November; 7⅛@7⅜c seller December or January. Green shoulders, 3⅜@3⅝c; do rough sides, 5c; do short ribs, 5⅜@5⅝c; do short clear, 5⅝@6c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4c for shoulders; 6c for short ribs, and 6⅜@6½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅛c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6@6½c for Cumberlands; 6@6⅛c for short ribs, or longclear, 6⅜c for short clear; 8⅝@8¾c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.50@30.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, at $12.25; 750 tcs lard at 7⅛c; 700 tcs do (last evening), at 7⅜c; 200 tcs do (loose), at $6.70 per 100 lbs; 1,750 tcs do, seller December, at $7.31¼; 350 boxes shoulders, seller January, on private terms; 20,000 lbs green rough sides, at 5c; 10 boxes long clear, at 6⅛c; 500 boxes long, and 500 boxes short clear, seller January, at 6⅛c; 20,000 lbs green hams (long), at 7½c; 9,000 pcs and 120,000 lbs green hams, at 7½c; part seller January; 39,500 pcs do (16 lbs), at 7c; 20 pkgs white grease, at 6c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at this point during the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Beef, brls		2,309
Pork, brls	167	35,149
Meats, lbs	922,920	3,766,826
Lard, lbs	129,840	2,477,819

The shipments of pork since October 26, foot up 74,877 brls; nearly all old pork.

The following are the returns of hog packing to date, from the principal points: Chicago, 212,896; Cincinnati, 145,000; St. Louis, 127,000; Louisville, 114,000; Milwaukee, 70,000; Kansas City, 27,000; Indianapolis, 41,360; Peoria, 15,000; Des Moines, 8,000; Eureka, Ill., 3,000; Delphi, Ind., 1,000.

The packing to date one year ago, was 264,156 at Chicago; 210,000 at Cincinnati, and 63,934 at Milwaukee.

Flour was less active, but firm at the prices of yesterday, the demand being fully equal to the offerings, especially on choice spring extras. The shippers were not around to any considerable extent, but local buyers took hold freely. Bran was easier. Sales were reported of 31 brls white winter extras at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do (Wis.) at $7.00; 50 brls do on private terms; 500 brls spring extras (Olo Bets) at $7.25; 200 brls do (Ellsworth) at $7.25; 100 brls do at $6.40; 100 brls do at $6.15; 200 brls at $6.00; 178 brls do unsound at $5.00; 350 brls on private terms; 35 brls buckwheat at $8.00; 100 brls rye at $3.90; 85 brls do at $3.85. Total, 2,129 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $13.50; 10 tons do at $13.00, both on track.

The following are the closing quotations:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@6.50
Low to medium	4.25@5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@7.00
Spring superfines	3.00@4.25
Rye flour	3.60@4.00
Buckwheat flour	@8.05
Bran	13.00@13.50
Middlings	11.00@13.00

Wheat was moderately active and irregular, at an average of prices which was a shade higher than that of yesterday. The market was very dull and rather weak till towards noon, when it improved on the receipt of news from New York that wheat was held higher there,—a circumstance probably due to the suspension of transportation on the Erie Canal. There was no trading for this month, except a few pickings-up of car lots, some for local milling and some for rail shipment. The latter was principally the lower grades; and prices varied widely, according to location, the receipts on North Side houses being severely discriminated against by shippers, owing to the greater difficulty of getting cars to load there. Trading for next month was fair; that for January more active, relatively, than heretofore, while cash No. 2 was somewhat depressed by the fear of free offerings on Monday, from parties having it delivered to them on December trades. Seller December opened at $1.09, declined to $1.08⅝, advanced to $1.09⅝, and closed firm at $1.09⅝. Seller January sold at $1.10@1.11, closing at $1.10⅝. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.18. Other grades closed at the following prices for car lots, not on the North Side: $1.09⅝ for No. 2 spring; 99c@$1.00 for No. 3 do; and 90c for rejected do. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09⅝; 22,200 bu do, at $1.09; 66,000 bu do, at $1.08⅝; 28,200 bu do, at $1.08⅜; 5,000 bu do, at $1.08⅛; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00; 1,200 bu do, at 99½c; 800 bu do, at 99c; 800 bu do, at 98½c; 8,400 bu do, at 98c; 1,200 bu do, at 97½c; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 92c; 2,400 bu do, at 87½c; 2,400 bu do, at 87c. Total 93,600 bu.

Corn was dull, and averaged about ¼c lower than yesterday, though reported firmer in New York. There was very little shipping demand, and the short interest for December seemed to have been about filled up previously, leaving very little call for anything on the Board, and an especial aversion to cash corn, which did not seem to be wanted at all in the latter part of the session, and closed dull at 31⅛c asked. Seller December sold at 31⅜@31⅛c, and seller January at 31⅛@31⅜c, both closing with the inside bid. Rejected was taken rather freely, but closed dull with 29c the best bid. Cash sales were reported of 48,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 55,800 bu do at 31⅛c; 800 bu rejected at 30c; 1,200 bu do at 29½c; 1,600 bu do at 29c; 400 bu ear at 40c, delivered; 400 bu do at 34c on track. Total, 103,200 bu.

Oats were quiet and weak. The market opened with a show of strength, and a few bids were made at the outside quotations of yesterday. But it was soon evident that sellers were more numerous than buyers, though New York was quoted firmer, and the market weakened, closing at the inside prices of the session. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 24⅛c; seller December sold at 24⅛@24⅜c; seller January at 24⅛@24⅜c; seller February at 25c, and seller April at 25⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 24⅜c; 16,200 bu do at 24⅛c; 1,800 bu do at 24c; 600 1,200 bu do at 24⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 24c; 600 bu rejected at 23c; 600 bu do at 22½c. Total, 22,800 bu.

Rye was in better demand, and was again a shade firmer, in spite of the dulness of other markets. Sales were reported of 2,000 bu (gilt edged receipts in December) No. 2 at 57½c; 800 bu do at 57½c; 2,000 bu do at 57c; 400 bu rejected at 53c. Total, 5,200 bu. No. 2 closed firm at 57c.

Barley was rather less active, but averaged ½c higher than yesterday, under a moderate demand from the short interest for car lots, while a few were wanted for shipment. No. 2 opened at 61½c, and declined to 61c at the close. Regular No. 2, or seller December, closed at 60c. No. 3 was steady at 51c for receipts in ordinary houses, 50½c for Central, and 51½@52c for Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 64c; 2,800 bu do at 61½c; 4,000 bu do at 61¼c; 5,600 bu do at 61c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu No. 3 at 52½c; 3,200 bu do at 52c; 1,200 bu do at 51½c; 10,800 bu do at 51c; 2,400 bu do at 50½c; 1,200 bu do at 49½c; 800 bu rejected at 43½c; 4,000 bu do at 42½c; 4,800 bu do at 43c; 400 bu do at 80c, on track; 400 bu by sample at 85c, delivered; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 45,600 bu.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

The *Daily Bulletin* gives the following as the imports at New York for the month of October:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Ent. for consump.	$14,087,056	$17,423,743	$15,342,844
Ent. for warehouse	7,163,067	10,315,541	8,446,254
Free goods	1,193,348	2,300,611	7,867,654
Specie and bullion	417,860	605,862	262,946
Total ent. at port	$22,861,331	$30,645,757	$30,919,698
Withdr'n from warehouse	8,802,588	10,862,097	11,699,297

The imports for ten months were:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Ent. for consump.	$144,019,303	$182,520,239	$174,630,911
Ent. for wareh'g	100,299,719	121,663,700	156,435,717
Free goods	11,174,186	24,884,789	44,866,642
Specie and bullion	8,799,831	6,192,028	5,265,429
Total ent. at port	$264,283,039	$336,166,412	$381,292,650
Withdrawn from warehouse	99,738,425	109,487,119	139,562,829

The exports during October were:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dom. produce	$16,01?,679	$21,755,792	$24,374,395
For'n free goods	1,905	15,092	108,060
For'n dutiable	638,900	585,348	641,894
Specie and bul'n	2,416,356	2,086,801	4,720,342
Total exports	$19,075,660	$20,413,118	$29,854,291
Total excl. specie	16,659,404	22,356,227	25,134,949

The total exports for the ten months show a moderate falling off from last year on domestic produce, with an increase in other goods. We compare as follows:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dom. produce	$142,400,575	$186,070,453	$182,477,014
For'n free goods	834,800	1,089,954	1,206,003
For'n dutiable	8,416,680	6,479,059	8,059,904
Specie and bul'n	51,344,339	59,706,815	63,111,712
Total exports	$202,536,394	$225,353,481	$254,904,675
Total excl. specie	151,192,055	165,661,666	191,692,961

PRODUCE IN NEW ORLEANS.

The *Picayune* says:

We really congratulate our business men on the occasion of the bright prospect ahead for the early establishment of a Produce Exchange. The movement is in the hands of men whose names give earnest of determination and intelligent action, and we believe that they will adopt the motto, that there is no such word as fail.

The complete success of our Cotton Exchange should teach the gentlemen concerned in the enterprise under consideration that all that is wanted is proper utilization of the energy, intelligence, and means at their disposal. It is too often the case that associations of men neutralize themselves by unfortunate selection of controlling individuals. If a company be formed for manufacturing or other purposes, Presidents, Secretaries, etc., are chosen through personal friendships, and the weak desire of a few to promote individuals; and the inevitable result is failure. In other words, the general welfare is sacrificed to incompetent individuals. It is in this way that our State and city interests have been largely sacrificed.

Combination of the produce merchants of New Orleans, concentration of their energies, under a proper head, must result in general good. In fact, it is as much a necessity for New Orleans as for any other large city in the country, and sooner or later the permanent establishment of a Produce Exchange must come.

COMPARATIVE COAL PRODUCTION.

Saward's *Coal Trade Circular* gives the following table, showing the business of various roads and regions to Nov. 16, 1872, compared with same time last year:

	1872.	1871.
Reading Railroad	3,804,036	3,438,946
Schuylkill Canal	796,734	768,914
Lehigh Valley Railroad	3,260,262	2,410,644
L. & S. Railroad	2,298,517	1,709,338
D., L. & W. Railroad	2,563,794	1,567,54.
Pennsylvania Coal Co	1,087,911	677,275
Delaware & Hudson Co	2,555,413	1,648,971
Shamokin	511,550	572,938
Upper Dauphin	415,526	439,149
Cumberland	1,040,572	2,071,972
Broad Top	269,610	285,447
Total	19,804,025	15,791,360

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was fairly active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.09⅝@1.09⅞ seller December, closing at $1.09⅞, and $1.11⅛@1.11¼ seller January, closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 31⅛c seller December, and 31⅝c seller January. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and lower; now quotable at $1.76@1.82.

BROOM CORN—There has been a decided improvement in this market the past week. Higher grades are in very good demand and firm; common to medium in some request. Prices range as follows: No. 1 hurl, 5½@6c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@5½c; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@6c; No. 2 do at 4@4½c; No. 3 do at 3@4c; inside green, 4@4½; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Were rather quiet. The demand is mainly for prime beans, and chiefly of a local character. We quote navies at $2.00@2.25; fair, $1.75; common to medium, $1.00@1.50. Sales include 6 bags navy at $2.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are quiet and steady. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $11.50@15.00; country brick, $12.00 @14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $25.00, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x36 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x36 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		28.00
32x54 to 34x56		34.00
34x58 to 34x60		38.00
36x60 to 40x60		40.00

BUTTER—The butter trade was reported fairly active for desirable table grades, but rather quiet for other descriptions. In values there was no change, prices ruling firm; notably so for choice, the offerings of which do not equal the consumptive demand. The stock of low grade is ample, but not largely excessive, and holders do not seem uneasy, believing that the supply will all be absorbed and at quite as good prices as are now current. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 24@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—The movement in this line of goods continues of a restricted character, and, notwithstanding the firm tone of the market for the raw material, the feeling is easy, and on fair orders there is a disposition to concede. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 33c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

CHEESE—No improvement was visible in the general features of this market. Trade continues sluggish, and even at the ½c decline sustained yesterday the market is lacking in strength. Stocks are light, but equal to present requirements. We repeat our quotations: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 13@13½c; Western factory, 12@13½c.

COAL—The price of Lackawanna coal was nominally higher to-day, those of our dealers who have for some time past been filling orders at $11.00, now asking $12.00. We drop our inside quotation. Other descriptions were without quotable change, but the general market is stronger and tending higher. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00@9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was some inquiry among packers, but they are generally pretty well supplied. Flour barrels meet with the usual demand. Prices are steady and range as follows: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.55; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves $18.00@20.00; bucket staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 6@8c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ⅌ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in demand at firmer prices. Sales include: 150 bxs East Bruner pears at $3.50@4.00; 50 bxs $4.00@4.50; 150 bxs winter Nellis at 16@20c; Beune Gris at $4.00; 100 lbs Muscat grapes at 16@20c; 100 bxs white Tokay at 25@30c; 100 lbs Rein di Nice at 25@30c.

EGGS—Were in moderate demand; strictly fresh quoted firm at 26@28c; pickled, 20@22c. Sales include: 400 doz at 27@28c; 65 cases at 27c; 2,300 doz at 26c; 20 cases pickled at 22c.

FEATHERS—Continue in good demand, with ample offerings. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@68c from first hands; 72@75c jobbing price for assorted feathers; mixed at 25@60c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Business continues quiet, with prices steady and uniform. The demand, as for some time past, was chiefly of a local character. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.35@1.50; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, scaled, 40@45c; herring, No. 1, 30@33c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was reported fair to-day, with prices generally firm. Raspberries are scarce and higher, with which exception there was no change worthy of note. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries, new, 11@11½c; raspberries, 43@44c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6⅜@7c; do, mixed, 6@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

GROCERIES—The condition of the grocery market was without change in any essential particular. Refined sugars continue weak, and were a trifle lower. Coffees were firm and tending upward. Other goods in the list ruled quiet and easy, as previously quoted. The following quotations are furnished:

BICARB. SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@28c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@22½c; prime Rio, 21⅞@22c; good do, 20⅞@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7⅞@7½c; Carolina, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14⅜@14½c; crushed, powdered and granulated, 13⅝@13⅞c; A, standard, 12⅞@12⅜c; do No. 2, 12⅝@12⅞c; B, 12½@...; extra C, 12½@12¾c; C, No. 2, 12⅛@12⅜c; yellow C, 11⅞@11⅝c; choice brown, 11⅜@11⅝c; prime do, 11@11⅛c; fair do, 10⅞@10⅛c; choice molasses sugar, 11⅛@11⅝c; common do, 9¾@9⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅞@6⅝c; German mottled, 7⅛@7⅞c; Golden West, 6@6⅜c; White Lily, 6⅜@6⅝c; White Rose, 6⅜@6⅝c; brown Windsor, 4⅞@6c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅜c; laundry, 6@...

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GAME—The receipts were large, but sales were slow and prices easier. Prairie chickens quoted at $4.25@4.75; quail very plenty and dull at $1.50@1.75. Sales include 32 doz prairie chickens at $4.50; 35 doz do at $4.25; 173 doz quail at $1.75; 10 doz do at $1.65; 20 doz do at $1.50; 12 doz partridges at $4.25@4.50; 26 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 5 large wild turkeys at $3.00 each; 5 carcasses venison at 9c; 1 carcass elk at 5c.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand was light and chiefly from local dealers. The cold weather prevents shipments. Apples were steady at $2.50@3.50. Cranberries in some request at $10.00@11.50. Sales include 1 car apples at $2.75 on track; 130 brls at $3.25@3.50; 100 brls at $3.00; 40 brls do at $2.50; 36 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.00@11.50; 5 brls do fancy at $12.00; 3 brls wild at $8.50.

HOPS—Were moderately active at previous prices. Brewers are buying only for the supply of current necessities. Prime Wisconsin are quoted at 28@30c; common to medium, 15@20c; Eastern, 28@30c.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Eastern prime at 35@37c; white Western, 25@30c; dark comb and strained, 18@20c. Sales include 4,400 lbs at 23c.

HAY—Prices were advanced 50c per ton to-day. The demand was light but receipts were inconsiderable and the higher prices were freely paid. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed $16.50@17.50; timothy loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $11.50@12.50; ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was strong at the advance established earlier in the week. Local and Eastern buyers were engaged and the annexed quotations were firmly adhered to all around: Green butchers' 6c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10⅛@11c; do light, 11⅜@12c; part-cured, 9½@10½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@90c; damaged, 7⅛@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The usual demand exists. Prices were without material change and are again quoted:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 3-10@ 5 4-10	rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Light band	5 3-10@ 5 7-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Round and square	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 2-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	7½ @	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11 @ 12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10¾ @ 13¾	rates
Spring and plow steel	11 @ 12	rates

LEMONS—Were in the average demand at this season. We continue to quote French at $7.50@8.00. Malagas, $7.00@7.50. Oranges are in fair supply and request at $10.00@11.00 per brl, or $3.50@4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were moderately active. Prices underwent no important change. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7⅛c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount.

NAILS—Were in tolerably fair demand at previous prices. We continue to quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½; 8d do, $6.37½; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $3.50@3.62½, 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Continue to rule quiet, previous quotations being fully sustained:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.50 @7.00

OILS—No changes were noted in this market. A light movement was witnessed at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue dull at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—Are in good demand at 65@70c on track; with no sound lots offered. Potatoes sold from store readily at 70@75c for choice varieties; mixed at 60@70c.

POULTRY—Was in some request. There were a few fresh lots offered, but the most of the stock was old and in bad condition. There was some inquiry for well dressed geese and ducks, with few offerings. Turkeys are quotable at 9@12c; chickens $1.50@3.00 per doz. Sales include 500 lbs choice turkeys at 13c; 1,800 lbs do at 12½c; 1,200 lbs at 12c; 1,200 lbs do at 10@11c; 1,050 lbs at 8@9c; 40 doz chickens at $2.50@3.00; 35 doz do at $1.50@1.75; 7 doz at $1.00; 4 coops geese at $10.00; 9 doz dressed at $9.00; 10 doz dressed ducks at $4.50@5.00; 4 doz do at $3.75.

SALT—This market was without change. No further advance is anticipated at present, although the unusually light supply, coupled with a very good demand, produces a firm feeling. We quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary, coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Continue in fair request at the following range of prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25
DOORS—TWO PANEL.		
1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.00	1 3-16	10x16	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Were rather quiet. The demand was light and restricted to the local trade. Prime timothy quoted at $3.10@3.15 with only a small amount offered. Prime clover was held at $5.05 with $5.00 bid; mammoth sold at $5.00@5.55. Flax sold at $1.65 for good crushing. Millet quotable at 75c; Hungarian at 85c. Sales were reported of 16 sacks of timothy at $3.00; 7 do at $2.90; 6 do at $2.75; 51 bags clover at $5.00; 5 bags do at $4.90; 18 bags good mammoth at $5.55; 3 bags do at $5.45; 3 bags do at $5.40; 17 bags poor at $5.00; 22 bags prime flax at $1.65.

TEAS—Greens were quoted firm, and other descriptions easy at the following prices: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson 75c@1.00; common imperial 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@1.05; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 50@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—Was in fair request at unchanged prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—This market was firm at former rates. We quote: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50 @15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—There was no visible change in the condition of this market. The inquiry is fair, and a good deal of wool has changed hands the past week, but dealers are quite firm in their opinions, and are unwilling to grant concessions. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@63c
Tub, washed fair do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@57c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@57c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@37c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	38@42c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Nov. 30.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,850	19,051	474
Tuesday	1,559	35,306	835
Wednesday	1,103	21,869	1,409
Thursday	1,609	25,976	1,721
Friday	2,427	11,936	1,490
Saturday	700	9,000	....
Total	9,250	123,138	5,929

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	720	2,672	200
Tuesday	....	4,472	358
Wednesday	857	6,457	564
Thursday	809	1,762	587
Friday	868	4,350	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	3,234	19,713	1,709

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ⅌ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ⅌ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ⅌ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ⅌ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ⅌ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ⅌ car	16,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ⅌ car	18,000 lbs
Single-deck car, ⅌ car	14,000 lbs

CATTLE—The receipts have been the lightest for many weeks, but there was a corresponding falling off in the demand, so that the supply, light as it was, proved sufficient to satisfy the legitimate wants of the trade, and the low prices current last week have no more than been sustained. Up to Thursday trade was sluggish, neither local nor outside buyers taking hold with any show of interest, but later there was more life in the market, and a somewhat firmer feeling was developed. We have had fewer poor natives and rough thin Texan cattle than during any of the half dozen preceding weeks, but the average was low, after all, there being comparatively few droves that would probably grade above "good." Sales were mostly within the range of $3.00@5.25, though as high as $6.00@6.25 was in a few instances paid. Inferior natives and poor Texans sold at $2.50@2.75; stockers at $2.75@4.25; good butchers' cows and fleshy steers and oxen at $3.50@4.25; medium to good shipping beeves at $4.75@5.25; and choice to extra grades at $5.75@6.35. There is a steady, fair inquiry for veal calves to supply local wants, at $3.50@4.50 for common to medium, and at $5.00@5.75 for good to choice.

To-day trading was fairly active for a Saturday, and the prices current on the preceding days of the week were firmly sustained.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

HOGS—The market opened active this week, but easy, the excessive receipts destroying the confidence of holders, and making buyers more cautious in their movements. Up to Wednesday evening prices had steadily receded, the decline aggregating 25@30c per 100 lbs. On Thursday there was a more active demand, and notwithstanding the heavy arrivals (25,976 head were yarded) the market was stronger, though no very decided advance was gained. Friday's receipts were light and under a brisk competition between local and Eastern buyers prices advanced. There is no confidence in the permanence of the prices now current, and if Western shippers would avoid a repetition of the experiences of the first half of the week just closed, they will not make their purchases in the country, with the prices now current here as a basis. The object of buyers in thus running up prices at the close of the week is obvious, and should mislead no one. The extreme range of sales was $3.70@4.50, with most of the transfers at $3.80@4.10.

To-day sales were effected at $3.90@4.30, but closing prices were $3.90@3.95 for common, $4.00@4.05 for medium, and $4.10@4.15 for good to choice. Not all sold and the market may be quoted weak with a downward tendency.

SHEEP—No new features have been developed in this market, except that there has been a little more inquiry for fat mutton grades for shipment. The receipts continue moderate, and between local and Eastern buyers the daily arrivals have been readily disposed of at $3.00@3.50 for common thin mixed lots; at $3.75@4.00 for medium grades, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice. All are sold, and the market closed steady at the above range of prices.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY, Nov. 29.

AT THE YARDS.—Trade in the yards was very active on Saturday. Buyers were in good attendance, especially from the country, and a good business was done in fencing on interior account, as that article is chiefly used in fencing "corn crops." Prices closed steady as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@35.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@18.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ⅌ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	2.50@4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

Hard Wood—A fair business was done at the hard wood yards on Saturday, as during the rest of the week. Prices remained unchanged as follows:

Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@75
Wagon poles (each)	55@60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	1,759	1,554
Shingles, m	560	1,004
Lath, m	464	43

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring, 11s@11s 5d; white, 12s 3d@12s 6d; club, 12s@12s 5d. Corn, 28s 9d@29s. Pork, 56s 6d. Lard, 39s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Pork, 56s.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Consols, 92⅜; account, 92⅞@93. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of '65, 91⅞; do '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 88⅞; new 5s, 88⅞. Erie, 45.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Rentes, 52f 87c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 9⅞@10d; Orleans, 10⅛@10⅜d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000. Breadstuffs steady; red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 9d@29s. Pork, 56s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The dry goods market is fairly active for this season, especially with the commission houses, which are placing a large aggregate of goods. Cotton goods have a still further upward tendency. Adriatic and Wachusett browns have again advanced ½c per yard, Appleton A is 14c, and Conestoga AA ticks are up to 15c, and are largely sold ahead. Canton flannels, of low medium grades are sold out of first hands, and are very scarce. Wool flannels and horse blankets are in very light supply. Glazed cambrics are scarce and looking up. Foreign goods are quiet.

Importations for the week are under $1,250,000.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, 6⅛@6½c; stockers, 3¼@4¼c; prospects dull.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, 5⅛@6c; medium, 4½@5c; common, 3½@4c; prospects dull.

HOGS—Market very dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4.20@4.30; Yorkers, $4.00@4.10; prospects very dull.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—COTTON—In moderate demand; middling uplands, 19⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6.90@7.05; good to choice do, $7.10@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.90@8.65; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat in limited demand, but higher; receipts, 116,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.40@1.46; No. 2 $1.50@1.51; Northwestern spring, $1.52; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.53½@1.55; amber Western, $1.70@1.77½. Rye active and firmer; Chicago, 86c; Milwaukee afloat, 92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer, but scarcely so active; receipts, 118,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 62½@63½c; sail do, 64@64½c; yellow Western, 66c. Oats moderately active and a shade firmer; receipts, 7,000 bu; old Western mixed, 51½@54c; new do, 50@51½c; white, 52@55c; black, 49@52c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 34@38c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Firm at 33@38c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet and firm at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27 @28c.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; extra pulled, 62½c; superfine, 56@58c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9⅛@10c; Cuba, 9⅞@10c. Molasses dull. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13⅛@13⅜c; refined, 27⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade lower; mess, $15.75@16.00; prime mess, $16.00. Beef quiet; new plain mess, $4.00@8.50; new extra, $8.50@10.00; hams firm at $33.00@33.50; tierce beef dull and nominal. Cut meats quiet; hams, 9½@11c; shoulders, for first half of December, 5⅛c. Middles firm and moderately active; short clear, 7⅛c; do for December, 7½c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅝@8⅛c; kettle, 7⅝@7⅞c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Fairly active and a shade firmer at 93c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.37½@5.25; extra, $5.50@6.50. Rye Wheat quiet and firm; red Western, $1.75@1.80. Rye active; State, 85@88c. Corn quiet, weak; yellow, 63 @65c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats unchanged.

CRUDE PETROLEUM—19@12⅞c; refined, 26⅛@27c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and unchanged. Wheat firm; red Western, $1.60@1.70; amber, $1.73@1.80. Corn firm for Southern, dull for mixed; Western, 62c. Oats scarce, firm; mixed Western, 42@43c; white, 44@45c. Rye firm at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $15.50; bulk shoulders, 4⅝c; sides, 6⅜@6⅝c; clear ribs, 7⅛@7⅜c—all new. Bacon in fair jobbing demand; shoulders, 6⅜@6⅝c; no rib sides here; clear rib, 9⅜c; new hams, 15c. Lard, 8@8⅛c.

BUTTER—Steady; choice roll, 27@28c; fair to good, 18@25c.

WHISKEY—Quiet, 93½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; choice family, $9.25@10.00. Corn firmer; mixed, 58c; yellow, 60c; white, 62c. Oats firm; 45c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull, lower; 5½c, 8⅜c, 8⅝c, 9@9⅛c. Lard firm; tierce, 8⅜c; keg, 9⅜c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull and lower; common, 6⅛@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7⅞@9c; prime, 9¼@9⅞c. Molasses dull, lower; 40@45c; fair, 47½@51c; prime, 52@54c; strictly prime to choice, 55@59c; others unchanged.

COTTON—Active; sales, 7,000 bales good ordinary, 17⅜c; low middling, 18c; middling, 18⅞c; middling Orleans, 19c. Receipts, 4,012 bales. Exports—Coast, 2,796; Havre, 3,703; Great Britain, 834; stock, 146,386 bales.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—COTTON—Quiet and firm; good ordinary, 17@17⅛c; low middling, 18@18⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and unchanged. Corn, 39@41c.

HAY—Timothy, $37.00.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull, nominal; amber Michigan $1.47@1.47¼; No. 1 red $1.59; No. 2 red $1.48. Corn steady; high mixed 36⅝@37c; low mixed 37c; new 36⅛c. Oats firm; No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 34⅛c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.05@5.12½.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.10@5.12½.

RECEIPTS—Flour 9,000 brls; wheat 2,000 bu; corn 29,000 bu; oats 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour 900 brls; wheat 11,000 bu; corn 2,000 bu; oats 10,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30.—GRAIN—Flour firm. Wheat active, better sales; 2,000 bu No. 2 red winter at $1.48. Corn firm; old high mixed, 47c. New ear on track at 40c. Oats steady; No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but lower. Extra, $1.73; No. 1, $1.63¼; amber, $1.47 @1.48. Corn dull and lower at 41c. Oats steady at 33c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $13.00. Bulk meats in moderate demand; shoulders and clear ribs, 6@6⅛c; clear, 6⅞@6⅝c for round lots, loose. No bacon here. Green meats inactive, 7⅛c refused for a round lot of green hams from block. Lard, 8@9c.

HOGS—Firm, and selling freely on arrival; range, $3.65@3.92½. Receipts, 4,000.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 88c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.25@7.50. Wheat quiet and firm at $1.52@1.57. Corn unchanged. Rye steady, at 68@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Firm, at 80@82c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork nominal. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats—shoulders, 3⅛@3⅜c; sides, 5c; hams, 7@8⅛c. Lard dull—steam, 7⅛c; kettle, 7⅛@7⅜c.

HOGS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.—Market generally dull. Wheat, No. 2 Chicago, $1.30; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.35. Corn, Sales of car lots at 49c. Barley, sales 2,000 bu No. 2 Western at 85c. Oats nominally 38c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring dull and lower; No. 2, $1.16; winter held firmly, with small sales; No. 3 red, $1.74. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 28⅛c, on East St. Louis track; 32c in elevator. Oats dull; No. 2, 25c, in store. Barley slow; sample lots of fall, 70@80c. Rye firm; No. 2, 61c.

WHISKEY—None offered.

PROVISIONS—Pork, no sales. Bulk meats weak, with only small orders from the trade. Bacon dull, with small sales; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear sides, 9⅜c. Lard dull; jobbing lots, 7⅛c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.75@4.00; receipts, 7,237.

CATTLE—Unchanged; 3@6c for fair to extra.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.15; No. 2, $1.09. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 38⅛c. Oats scarce and firm at 27⅛c. Rye No. 1 60c. Barley dull and a shade lower; No. 2, ...

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, ... barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; ... Michigan, $2.05. Corn in fair demand; No. ... Barley quiet and nominal.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........Nov. ...

Schr S. S. Osborne, Escanaba.

Schr Fleetwing, Port Huron, 225 m lumber.

Schr L. M. Mason, Port Huron, 214 m lumber.

Schr David Ferguson, Bailey's Harbor, 175 cds wood.

Bark Winona, Saginaw, 2,543 brls salt; ... bars railroad iron.

Schr Sea Gem, Kewaunee, 65 cds bark, 20 cds wood.

Schr Mocking Bird, Escanaba, 970 tons pig iron.

CLEARED.........

Schr Rich. Winslow, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.

MARINE ITEMS.

Wind from northeast.

—The Sheridan left Bay City Thursday with a cargo of 4,000 barrels of salt for Toledo. This is her last trip, for on her return she will go into winter quarters at Detroit.

—The harbor tugs experienced considerable difficulty yesterday morning in getting up and down the river, and never before has the ice been as thick thus early in the season.

—The Morning Star capsized in the storm Thursday night, and one of her men was lost. She will prove a total loss.

—The schooner Winnie Wing was brought to port Friday in a disabled condition, having lost her canvass during the storm.

—Captain Small, owner of the new ... sailboat Newman claims the prize of ... offered by the State of New York for the ... steam canalboat. It was specified that ... consecutive trips should be made ... to Buffalo or Oswego, during the present ... that the award would not be made until the ... of navigation in that year; that 200 tons ... be loaded on a boat to tide ... that twenty hours be allowed for each ... trip, and that the main difficulty ... to establish the economy of steam, as compared with animal power, and the rate of speed ... less than three miles per hour. The ... has made the three trips, and fulfilled the conditions required. She ran 3,000 miles from ... 17 to Nov. 3, carrying in the aggregate ... tons required. The Captain says that he made the quickest passage with the largest tonnage ever made on the Erie Canal.

—During last week a number of bodies ... washed ashore near Pentwater, most of ... being those of men lost on the ... Lac LaBelle, when she foundered ... Racine a short time ago. The ... were found a week ago; it was that of a man about 40 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, thick set, black hair, and weighing about 180 pounds. Nothing was found upon his person except a knife and lead pencil. The ... was buried at Pentwater. Also, a man by the name of W. H. Straight, of Lenare, Iowa; another, whose name was H. Thesmer ... a gold watch were found upon this body.

—The shore in the vicinity of Pentwater ... for several days been strewn with barrels of flour, crackers, beer, whiskey, and other articles, besides fragments of a vessel identified as part of the Lac La Belle.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line. Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division). Joliet & Dwight Accommodation. St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division. Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. Jefferson City Express. Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at depots.

Mail and Express. Dubuque and Sioux City Exp. Pacific Fast Line. Rock Island Express. Galesburg Passenger. Mendota & Ottawa Passenger. Aurora Passenger. Aurora Passenger. Aurora Passenger (Sunday). Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. Pacific Night Express. Downer's Grove Accommodation. Downer's Grove Accommodation.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express. St. Louis Fast Line. Cairo Mail. Cairo Express. Springfield Express. Springfield Express. Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. Gilman Passenger. Hyde Park and Oak Woods. Hyde Park and Oak Woods. Hyde Park and Oak Woods. Hyde Park and Oak Woods. Hyde Park and Oak Woods. Hyde Park and Oak Woods. Hyde Park and Oak Woods. Hyde Park and Oak Woods. Hyde Park and Oak Woods.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket offices, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago. Arrive at Indianapolis. Arrive at Cincinnati.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line. Pacific Night Express. Freeport & Dubuque Express. Freeport & Dubuque Express. Milwaukee Mail. Milwaukee Express. Milwaukee Passenger. Milwaukee Passenger (daily). Green Bay Express. Green Bay Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex. Peru Accommodation. Night Express. Leavenworth Express.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail, via Air Line and Main Line. Special New York Express, via Air Line. Atlantic Express, via Air Line. Night Express, via Main Line. South Chicago Accommodation. Elkhart Accommodation.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at C., C. & I. C. ... corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, ... Washington-st. Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

Mail. Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Day Express. Pacific Express. Fast Line. Mail. Valparaiso Accommodation.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line). Day Express. Jackson Accommodation. Atlantic Express. Night Express.

INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail. Night Express.

GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

3 38½c. Oats scarce and firm at 27½c. Rye ... No. 1 60c. Barley dull and a shade lower ...
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, ... barley, 3,600 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; ...

OSWEGO.
OSWEGO, Nov. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; ... Michigan, $2.05. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 ... Barley quiet and nominal.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.
ARRIVED ... Nov. 30.

Schr S. S. Osborne, Escanaba.
Schr Fleetwing, Port Huron, 225 m lumber.
Schr L. M. Mason, Port Huron, 214 m lumber.
Schr David Ferguson, Bailey's Harbor, 175 cds wood.
Bark Winona, Saginaw, 2,249 brls salt; Buffalo, ... tars railroad iron.
Schr Sea Gem, Kewaunee, 65 cds bark, 23 cds wood.
Schr Mocking Bird, Escanaba, 970 tons pig iron.

CLEARED ... Nov. 30.
Schr Rich. Winslow, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.

MARINE ITEMS.

Wind from northeast.

—The Sheridan left Bay City Thursday with a cargo of 4,000 barrels of salt for Toledo. ... is her last trip, for on her return she will go to winter quarters at Detroit.

—The harbor tugs experienced considerable difficulty yesterday morning in getting up and down the river, and never before has the ice been as thick thus early in the season.

—The Morning Star capsized in the storm on Thursday night, and one of her men was lost. She will prove a total loss.

—The schooner Winnie Wing was brought into port Friday in a disabled condition, having lost her canvass during the storm.

—Captain Small, owner of the new steam canalboat Newman claims the prize of $100 ... offered by the State of New York for the ... steam canalboat. It was specified that ... consecutive trips should be made ... tidewater to Buffalo or Oswego, during the present year, ... that the award would not be made until the close of navigation in that year; that 200 tons should be loaded on a boat to tidewater; that twenty hours be allowed for each round trip, and that the main difficulty ... to establish the economy of steam, as compared with animal power, and the rate of speed ... less than three miles per hour. The Newman has made the three trips, and fulfilled the conditions required. She ran 5,000 miles from ... 17 to Nov. ..., carrying in the aggregate ... tons required. The Captain says that he has made the quickest passage with the largest tonnage ever made on the Erie Canal.

—During last week a number of bodies were washed ashore near Pentwater, most of them being those of men lost on the steamer Lac LaBelle, when she foundered off Racine a short time ago. The ... were found a week ago; it was that of a man about 40 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, thick set, black hair, and weighing about 180 pounds. Nothing was found upon his person except a knife and lead pencil. The body was buried at Pentwater. Also, a man by the name of W. H. Straight, of Lemare, Iowa, and another, whose name was H. Theeman; $41 and a gold watch were found upon this body.

The shore in the vicinity of Pentwater has for several days been strewn with barrels of flour, crackers, beer, whiskey, and other valuables, besides fragments of a vessel identified as part of the Lac La Belle.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‡ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	...
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	...
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:30 p. m.	...
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	...
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	...
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	...
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	...
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	...

†Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	...
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	...
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	...
Rock Island Express	...	...
Galesburg Passenger	...	...
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	...	...
Aurora Passenger	...	...
Aurora Passenger	...	...
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	...	...
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	...	...
Pacific Night Express	...	...
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	...
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	...

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:50 a. m.	...
St. Louis Fast Line	* 8:15 p. m.	...
Cairo Mail	* 7:50 a. m.	...
Cairo Express	* 8:15 p. m.	...
Springfield Express	* 7:50 a. m.	...
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	...
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	...
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 8:00 p. m.	...
**Gilman Passenger	* 4:00 p. m.	...
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:30 a. m.	...
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:40 a. m.	...
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:10 a. m.	...
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	...
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	...
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	...
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	...
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	...
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	...

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	...
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	...
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	...

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	...
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	...
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	...
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	...
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	...
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	...
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	...
Milwaukee Passenger	‡11:00 p. m.	...
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	...	...
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	...
Green Bay Express	...	...

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	...
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	...
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	...
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	...

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:20 a. m.	...
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	...
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	...
Night Express, via Main Line	‡ 9:00 p. m.	...
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 m.	...
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	...

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, ... Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	...
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:30 p. m.	...

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	...
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p. m.	...
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	...
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	...
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	...

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	...
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	...
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	...
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	...
Night Express	‡9:00 p. m.	...
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 9:00 a. m.	...
Night Express	‡9:10 p. m.	...
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	‡9:10 p. m.	...

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK.

The Reportorial Lion of the Hour—The Rival Clubs' Struggle for Him.

What Livingstone said to Stanley on Meeting Him at Ujiji—The Arcadians Receive Stanley's Little Darkey.

Mysterious Disappearances Connubially Considered—A Superfluous Veteran Lagging on the Stage.

Mayor Hall's Pronunciation—Henry N. Smith Loses $2,000,000.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 1872.

Henry M. Stanley, who happens to be the lion of the hour, is the first of the *Herald* correspondents that has ever succeeded in discovering himself. Compared to this, the finding of Livingstone was easy. The *Herald* has accomplished a vast deal in the line of news-gathering, but the news-gatherer has not been publicly recognized in any way, because the journal has wished to appropriate the entire honor to itself.

STANLEY

was the first correspondent in Abyssinia to furnish the intelligence of the surrender of Magdala, the suicide of King Theodore, and the end of the war. He did excellently well; but it was the *Herald*, and not the journalist, that reaped the harvest of the enterprise. This time, however, from the very nature of the circumstances, Stanley's individuality was asserted, and, in this way, he is entitled to the credit of his own discovery,—of far more importance, personally, than the finding of the eccentric Doctor, whose supreme egotism prompts him to get lost in the wilds of Africa that the civilized world may be concerned for his discovery.

You are aware that the *Herald's* policy has always been both to repress and suppress the individuality of its employes, editorial and otherwise; and the result is, that the contributors to its pages have been of the most ordinary mental calibre. They are not chosen for their ability or address, but for a certain rude energy, and a spirit of obedience approaching subserviency. Stanley has been fortunate enough to make an innovation upon the established custom of the paper he represents, and, for his good fortune (isn't all achievement, in some sort, the effect of favorable circumstances?) he is entitled to the consideration of the profession. Thus viewed, it was eminently fitting that the Lotos Club, largely composed of journalists, should give him his first reception in America on his return home.

THE LOTOS-EATERS

manifested the energy and activity of their calling in securing Stanley for that particular occasion. The Arcadians, the outgrowth and the particular rival of the Lotos, was also extremely anxious to give the scribbling explorer the earliest welcome here, and they thought they had secured the matter from the fact that several of the *Herald* staff were members of their organization. A Committee of the Arcadians chartered a tug to go down the bay, and board the ship on her arrival at Quarantine. They did so, clambering over the side in breathless haste, pouncing upon Stanley, and placing in his hands an invitation to a reception at their club-house on his first leisure evening. He looked at the billet, and replied that he would be very happy to accept their courtesy, but that he was previously engaged to the Lotos. The latter club had taken time by the forelock, and extended its hospitality weeks before. They had obtained Stanley's affirmative reply in London, though it is reported that he found invitations at Zanzibar, Bombay, Aden, Marseilles, and Paris. The story is even current that they had asked him to be their guest before he had found Livingstone, and that, when the wandering Englishman appeared in the journalist's presence, he said in reply to Dr. Livingstone, "I believe—" "Ah, yes! I dare say you are Mr. Stanley; I am very glad to meet you. I have a number of letters in my pocket which the Lotos Club, of New York, has been writing me for several months past, with the urgent request that I should deliver them to you at the moment of our introduction. The club, I think, wants you for a reception; I am invited myself, and kindly informed that I might as well let the sources of the Nile go, run over to New York, and spend a few hours in Irving place."

For the entire accuracy of this story, I do not vouch; but then it is quite as true as many things printed in the newspapers nowadays.

THE ARCADIANS

are reputed to be much chagrined at the triumph over them by the Lotos, and the latter declare that their rivals, finding they could not get Stanley, invited his little darkey, Kalulu (he rescued the African boy at Ujiji, and brought the dusky diminutive home) to their club-house, and received him instead of his master.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES

have grown so common here that several discontented husbands and dissatisfied wives have run away from their partners, confident that they will be thought to have been mysteriously murdered. One of these marital lords stayed away for two weeks, and growing weary of his absence from familiar objects, returned late in the evening, much to the surprise and dissatisfaction of his consort, who was entertaining another man, and had just accepted his proposal of marriage. The returning liege was urgently requested to disappear again, but positively refused until he had received a check for $1,000 from his would-be substitute. Then he went, but, if he comes back, he is at once false to his promises and true to matrimony—when it pays. I am afraid this tale cannot be substantiated; my only object in printing it being to make a suggestion which may induce superfluous husbands to disappear. The rate will advance, I am sure; for there are countless wealthy wives in town who would privately give ten times the sum to be quietly rid of their husbands, if they would only go and stay away.

EDWIN FORREST,

you know, *is* now giving readings here, and to very slender audiences. Very few persons care for readings from plays, nor is there any reason they should when they can see the plays represented on the stage. A reading compared to a drama is like an outline compared to a picture, and altogether unsatisfactory. How sad, and yet how natural it is, that Forrest, in his hoary age, and with his ample fortune, cannot be persuaded to retire from public life! He must be fully 70 now, and yet, in spite of long-failing powers, he persists in clinging to the profession in which he has won so much fame. The hackneyed line, "Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage," applies specially to him. His calling is his life, and so attached is he to it that he is unable to see how much he has been affected by his years, and how much the time has gone by him. I remember Forrest when I was a child, and he was then regarded in this country as the first of living tragedians. His name was a tower of strength. He crowded every theatre in the land. Managers besought him to make engagements with them, and he dictated his own terms, like the genuine autocrat of the stage that he was. He had then, and long after, the most magnificent voice of any actor, alive or dead, and part of such characters as "Lear," "Virginius," "Othello," "Cade," "Spartacus," and "Metamora" were really superb. I recall his last appearance here on the boards. It was at the French (Fourteenth Street) Theatre, two years ago, when, after a few nights of playing, supported by a wretched company, and with shabby proper accessories, the house suddenly closed, and Forrest mysteriously disappeared.

One of his peculiarities is, that he has ever been, as he is, altogether indifferent to the [illegible] of the company that sustains him. He [illegible] for the profound egotism, that he is sufficient [illegible] property-man [illegible] cast,—scene-painter, costumer, "Spartacus," and all the rest. He [illegible] with a lot of [illegible] or "Coriolanus" in [illegible] quite as willing-hands in the minor [illegible] Theatre, supposing as he would appear [illegible]. No one can [illegible] by the best talent [illegible] than ever. [illegible] convince him he is not [illegible] the more the public [illegible] the more he is assured it [illegible] grows bitter and bitterer [illegible] and will expire in with his advancing [illegible] to the last the greatest belief that he [illegible] especially the rest of tragedians [illegible] generation.

[illegible] is educated to a different and finer school of acting than his. He has toned down his physical, muscular, and ranting manner; but still, even if his organ, intellect, and vigor were what they once were, he could no longer be a favorite. The naturalness, ease, and finish that have come in with recent years, could not be grasped by him, and he is too old to learn, too fixed to forget, and too egotistic to forgive.

IT IS SOMEWHAT ODD,

in Victorien Sardou's play of "Agnes," which has now been running over seventy nights at the Union Square Theatre, that "Stella," the charming danseuse, should be represented as going in great haste from Paris to Milan, *via* steamer. If this absurd blunder was in the least necessary to the carrying out of any portion of the plot, it might be excused. But it is not. A railway train, the only direct means of reaching Milan, would answer the purpose much better. I wonder if Sardou, Parisian as he is, does not suppose Paris to be a seaport, and that a steamer could reach Milan as quickly as a locomotive. Nobody seems to have noticed this palpable error, and I presume we shall soon have dramas wherein immense ships sail from Moscow to Munich, and daily trains leave from Lucerne to the top of the Matterhorn.

SALMAGUNDI.

A. Oakey Hall, in his speech at the Lotos reception, repeatedly pronounced ap-o-*the*-o-*sis* ap-*oth*-e-o-*sis*, though he claims to be well skilled in orthoepy, as well as in classical scholarship. The Mayor should mind his *the's*.

We now have fully thirty murderers in the Tombs, and the number is steadily increasing. Most of these villains have been guilty of the most cold-blooded and deliberate assassinations; and yet not one of them has the slightest expectation of adequate punishment. Their judgment is correct.

The stage and railway lines here give, as a pretext for paying such beggarly wages to their employes, that the latter steal more than one-tenth of the entire profits of the companies. If this be so, it is the effect of the employers' meanness, rather than the dishonesty of the employed.

Henry N. Smith is reported to have lost $2,000,000 in the Chicago & Northwestern corner,—all, as he says, owing to the d——d rascality of Jay Gould. Gould has a much higher opinion of Smith, whom he declares merely an infernal villain.

Alexander T. Stewart's old church-theatre, which has been a dead failure from the beginning, is soon to be torn down, and the site occupied by a handsome marble block of stores.

COLSTOUN.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

To-day Mr. Gassette, Clerk of the Circuit Court, retires, and Mr. Gross steps into his place. The appointment most nearly concerning the profession, however, is that of managing clerk, or assistant, or deputy clerk, and as Mr. Blanke long ago asserted his intention of resigning under any circumstances, to commence practice in law, which intention he has never changed and will carry out to-day, the question of his successor has of course been one of importance. At one time the contest between different aspirants for the position was so bitter that all connected with the Court are glad of the excuse to forget it, because it is past. We understand that the Clerk elect had from the first intended Mr. Eli Smith (who will be senior clerk after Mr. Blanke leaves) to fill the post; and Mr. Smith will go into office to-day with the earnest good wishes of the profession and all who know him, despite the determined effort that was made to oust him from a position that eight years of service have so well qualified him to fill. Mr. Blanke will for the present occupy a desk in the office of Mr. Woodbridge, late Master in Chancery.

And now comes Frank Harrington with his writ of injunction asking the Circuit Court to restrain a father and mother taking care of their own child. Frank says that Henry Neaviler, the father, and Ellen, the mother, agreed by deed to give the custody of the child, and all their rights over it, to him, they having disagreed in all things until they managed to agree to separate, which they did, the child being adopted as aforesaid. Lately the parents have been in the habit of threatening to take charge again of this little pledge of vanished happiness; even going so far as to speak of violence, since which their hearts' darling has been secreted. All of which is very disagreeable, and in the opinion of the petitioner, must be put a stop to.

A crowd of about thirty persons, representing themselves to be employes of the Union Lithographing Company, in bankruptcy, on Saturday waited on Register Hibbard to prove their claims. Most of them had no money even to pay the fee, and it was agreed that the estate should furnish the amount. In connection with the same matter, a petition was filed by J. Knickerbocker, on the same day, praying that the Sheriff be directed to levy for the balance of a judgment for $550, the Marshal having stepped in while the petitioner had only levied on enough stock to realize $227.50.

Judge Porter got through with his criminal business on Saturday, and will resume the call of his docket on the common law side of the Superior Court to-day. Judge Gary retires from the trying labor of running a Common-Law and Chancery Court at one and the same time, looking as fresh as a daisy and as keen as a razor; and will return to the dim light of his own chancery bench this morning, amid the fervent blessings of waiting lawyers.

A little partnership affair, which lasted from August to November, 1872, has resulted in Robt. L. Bell, one partner, obtaining an injunction against the other partner, William H. Horn, and the Merchants' Savings, Trust and Loan Bank, restraining the former from receiving, and the latter from paying, any money to the credit of the said Horn that may be in the bank. Bell thinks Horn owes him $500. The bill and injunction will give as much trouble as a $100,000 affair; it certainly caused the reporters to brighten up unnecessarily at first, and much mental anguish toward the last.

Holders of deeds given in at the Recorder's office will be glad, if not astonished, to hear that all arrears have been brought up, and that every deed handed in up to Saturday night is ready to hand to the owner this morning. Every index and record in the Circuit Court was written up till the last minute—a feat in itself—and ex-Clerk Gassette goes out of office without leaving even a strip of paper to swear by.

Henry Smith, the engineer of the locomotive that ran over and killed Napoleon B. Taylor, whilst running an Illinois Central train, was brought into Judge Farwell's Court, on Saturday morning, to give bail in $5,000, under the charge of criminal carelessness. The prisoner was held by Deputy Sheriff J. Kohl, under the warrant of Coroner Stephens.

Tax appeals were a feature of the Circuit Court new suits recorded on Saturday, and exceeding dry writing and reading they are, except to the parties concerned, for whose sake the information is printed.

In the matter of Daniel W. Kent and Henry H. Kent, bankrupts, an order under Section 26 was issued on Saturday, directing the examination of the bankrupts before Register Weldon, at Bloomington, on the 23d inst.

Twenty-eight new suits were commenced in the Superior Court, on Saturday, of which many were bills in chancery, and voluminous accordingly; and thirty-eight in the Superior Court. Rather a heavy record for one day.

Judgments and injunctions were numerous, on Saturday, in both of the Cook County Courts, and the reader who is curious on such subjects will find some interesting facts among the usually dry record of new suits.

In the case of W. J. Fleming et al., bankrupts, the meeting of creditors for the election of Assignee, which was to have taken place on Saturday, did not come off, there having been no service on the parties.

The trial, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company v. John Gray, will begin before Judge Booth to-morrow (Monday) morning, and there will be a call before the same Judge of 359 to 375 inclusive.

Charles Pettis has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for forging the name of Eliza Langdon to a money order of the United States Post Office.

In the matter of the bankrupt wills, the third general meeting of creditors will take place before Register Hibbard at 2 p. m. to-day.

The guardian of Laura A. and Cicero A. McKinnon, on Saturday, commenced suit, in covenant broken, in the Circuit Court, for $30,000.

Since the fire 71,112 deeds have been recorded in the Recorder's office, filling 200 volumes.

Judge Drummond returned to town on Saturday looking exceedingly well.

Judge Tree is still engaged in hearing the trial Price v. Ledlie et al.

Judge Jameson leaves for Europe for the benefit of his health to-day.

The engaging young ladies of the recording department presented Norman T. Gassette a fine copy of Goethe's works on Saturday, on the occasion of his retirement from the head of the department.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

BANKRUPTCY—1,707—D. W. Kent et al.; entered and issued order under Section 26. 2,137—Milton Smith; denial withdrawn; adjudication by consent, warrant returnable Jan. 3 before Register Johnson. 2,132—Nathaniel W. Taylor et al.; motion of F. J. Bristol to dissolve injunction coming on to be heard after argument of counsel taken under advisement; adjudication entered by defendant; warrant returnable Dec. 30 before C. Grant, Register.

CRIMINAL—United States v. Charles Pettis; indictment; defendant and John Pettis and Clark Roberts recognize in the sum of $1,000 for appearance of defendant from time to time, and term to term.

NEW SUITS.

3,578—Conrad Durkies, assignee of in bankruptcy of Wm. D. Forbes & Co., v. Hiram Anderson and Joseph D. Hodges; assumpsit, $10,000; D. S. Pride, proctor.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

NEW SUITS.

10,683—Wm. A., Wm. H., and Chas. F. Butler v. Lorillard Fire Insurance Company of New York and Carlisle Norwood, Receiver thereof; assumpsit, $5,000; Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys. 10,684—John W. Doane, Patrick J. Dowle, and John Roper v. same; same, $6,000; same attorneys. 10,685—Louis, Abraham, and David Stettauer and Max Winman v. same; same, $10,000; same attorneys. 10,686—John V. Clark v. same; same, $8,000; Moore & Caulfield, attorneys. 10,687—Joseph, Hy. L. & Hy. C. Frank and Isaac Meyer v. Norman C. Perkins, assignee of the State Insurance Company in bankruptcy, Saml. A. Tollman and John A. King; bill to enjoin the collection of dividends on plaintiffs' policy by defendants; John Woodbridge, attorney.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Gary.*]

LAW—3,503, 3,597—Greenebaum v. The Scandinavian National Bank; on motion of plaintiff, suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs. 2,178—Stearns v. Todd; judgment set aside.

[*Judge Porter.*]

CHANCERY—G. N. 40,420—Sample et al. v. Jefferds et al.; ordered that the decree taken on default at this term be set aside, and that petitioners have leave to take out new summons, and publish anew.

NEW SUITS.

41,485—A. & J. M. French v. Estey & Fisk, case, $5,000; D. H. Hammer, attorney. 41,486—Henry S. Districh v. Newton S. Otis and James McCormac; confession of judgment on a note for $750. 41,487—T. Stanwood v. Joseph F. Forsyth and Benj. F. Williams; assumpsit, $800; Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, attorneys. 41,488—Surviving partners of J. T. Stark & Co. v. Joel B. Smith and Frank E. Smith; petition for mechanics' lien on the William Clapp Building, adjoining and south of the Vermont Block, on Fifth avenue, for $1,754; Bonfield & Swezey, attorneys. 41,489—John A. Melendy and Noah Green v. C. Dean, Austin and Allen McClure; bill for injunction to restrain the collection of a judgment. 41,490—Geo. C. Flint & Co. v. Archibald Sprott and David S. Parker; assumpsit, $1,000; Fairchild & Blackman, attorneys. 41,491—John W. Carroll v. Hiland B. Weeks and John D. Catoh; petition for mechanic's lien, on the southwest corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets; Tunnicliff & Madden, attorneys. 41,492—Nicholas Buserallo v. Sepero Leoni; appeal. 41,493—McClure v. Regan et al.; same. 41,494—German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of North Chicago v. Dorothea Henning; assumpsit, $200; Barber and Lackner, attorneys. 41,495—Same v. Heinrich Ladewig; $200. 41,496—Same v. John Benton; $200. 41,497—Same v. Frederick Zirgow; $200. 41,498—Same v. George W. Fill; $400. 41,499—Same v. Michael Ebel; $200. 41,500—Same v. John Ladewig; $200. 41,501—Same v. August Heider; $200. 41,502—Same v. Michael Schneider; $200. 41,503—Same v. Wm. Kobiter; $300. 41,504—Same v. Gustav Hedler; $200. 41,505—Same v. Heinrich Zericke; $200. 41,506—Same v. Joseph Fischer; $200. 41,507—Same v. Christoph Habel; $200. 41,508—Same v. Philip Freisenecker; $200. 41,509—Same v. Hy. Voss; $200. 41,510—Same v. Jacob From; $300. 41,511—Same v. Caroline Boetcher; $200. 41,512—Same v. John Schuhrk; $400. 41,513—Same v. Heinrich Krahl; $200. 41,514—Same v. Mathias Mattes; $200. 41,515—Same v. Peter Brachtendorf; $200. 41,516—Same v. John Hahn; $200. 41,517—Same v. Michael Herner; $200. 41,518—Same v. Ferdinand Tossell; $200. 41,519—Same v. Henry Laun; $200. 41,520—Same v. Leonard Ward; $200. 41,521—Same v. Trangott Tetz, $200. 41,522—The Western News Company v. G. S. Baldwin, John G. Baldwin and Simon Quinlan; creditors' bill, judgment $1,528.14 against the first two defendants.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Rogers.*]

LAW—9—Bishop v. Busse; motion for new trial denied and judgment on verdict. 431—Hull v. Yates; motion for new trial allowed, defendant paying costs in 10 days.—Rubber Clothing Co., v. Joseph Wolf & Co; James J. Walworth v. same; and Girard Tube Works etc. v. same; ordered that judgments against garnishee German National bank in said cause on the 11th instant be divided *pro rata* among the plaintiffs in the three above causes according to statute Sec. 37 of attachments. 449—Walsh v. Trustees, Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church; plaintiff remits the sum of $285.25 from judgment, and motion for new trial heard. 489—Hamilton v. Scott; plaintiff remits $1,000, and motion for new trial heard and denied, and judgment on verdict, less amount remitted; appeal bond $1,500 in 20 days, and 30 days to file bill of exceptions. 600—Kelly v. City; motion for new trial heard and denied, and judgment on verdict; appeal granted; 30 days to file bill of exceptions. 790—Arado v. Silver; motion for new trial heard and overruled; judgment.

[*Judge Booth.*]

LAW—2,939—Hickey v. Thompson; personal service and default; judgment that plaintiff recover the premises described in the declaration. 4,376—Bruce v. The Commercial Insurance Company; personal service, default, and judgment for $2,631.45. 4,375—Knowles v. same; same for $3,794.20. 4,377—Knowles et al. v. same; same for $4,210. 4,356—Edwards v. same; same for $1,270.75. 1,180—Sturges v. Lisburger; leave to make David Lisburger and Samuel Schultz party defendants, and summons ordered, and leave to plaintiff to file amended Narr. 2,587—Titley v. Baalbach Smelting and Refining Company; personal service, default, and judgment for $335.54. 847—Wier v. Dunmore; appeal reinstated on payment of costs by defendant. 778—Dwen v. Edwards; judgment on verdict. G. N. 4,532—Rosenfeldt et al. v. Stettauer; dismissed by plaintiffs' attorney. 1,755—Swift v. Drew et al.; plaintiff enters nolle prosequi as to John Mills. 1,969—Chicago, Minnesota & St. Paul Railroad Co. v. Peterson et al.; motion for new trial on behalf of Joseph Wright and wife overruled, and exceptions. Wm. M. Johnston v. James Sutton; petition to restore record of judgment to be spread of record, and summons ordered.

For trial to-day: Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. v. John Gray.

Call to-day—359 to 375 inclusive.

[*Judge Tree.*]

LAW—221—Price v. Ledlie, et al.; jury trial resumed.

[*Judge Williams.*]

CHANCERY—347—Wilkoshesky v. Lamar Insurance Company of Chicago, People's Insurance Company of San Francisco, Leonard Swett, Isaac N. Hardin, Wm. H. W. Cashman, Wm. S. Godell, Van H. Higgins, and John H. Wise; bill dismissed as to all defendants except Lamar and People's Insurance Companies; petitions of A. S. Maltman, P. Annen, A. F. Becker, S. Arrentz, George Reig, and Wm. E. Morgan, dismissed by complainant's solicitor; leave to complainant to file petitions of Theod. Schraeder, Peter Adler, George P. Riley, Charles H. Smith, Charles Foucek, and George B. Brethauer, who are made party complainants.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

BURNT RECORDS—15—Cowan v. McFarland; John Madden enters appearance of defendants, and 10 days to plead.

NEW SUITS.

5,008—John C. Philipps and Nathan M. Buffington; injunction restraining D. S. Moore, E. W. Devoe, F. E. Edbrook, A. G. Mackey, James H. Rice, Clark H. Raffen, —— Elliott, Cummings & Co., W. H. Boomer, Samuel A. Jenks, and S. M. Davis, from interfering with or obstructing in any way the quiet and peaceable possession of a certain building situate at the northeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets; Rich & Thomas, attorneys. 5,009—Robert L. Bell v. Wm. H. Horn, and the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company's Bank; injunction restraining the one defendant drawing and the other paying away any of the first defendant's money or valuables which may be deposited in the bank; S. K. Dow, attorney. 5,010—Frank Harrington v. Hy. Neuviler and Ellen M. Neuviler; injunction restraining the defendants interfering with the custody of Emma M. Neuviler, their child, adopted by them; Buell & Meech, attorneys. 5,011—Wm. McDermott et al. v. Thomas Glennon, Joseph Bee, Roger Mears, and Joseph Barth; replevin; Cooper, Garnett & Packard, attorneys. 5,012—Papers withheld for service. 5,013—Wm. M. Johnson v. James Sutton; petition to restore records of judgment; Bardy & Herrick, attorneys. 5,014—The People ex rel. Rumsey v. Samuel J. Walker and Henry H. Walker; appeal against taxes and special assessments from the County Court. 5,015—Same v. Thomas H. Brown, Edward A. Burbank, Edwin S. Fowler, James Littlewood, William M. Derby, John H. Small, W. K. Wells, Isaac Marks, Bernhard Engle, Isaac Livingstone, William H. Butler, and R. E. Goodell; same. 5,016—Same v. P. D. Hamilton and Caroline D. Hill; same. 5,017—Same v. Martin O. Walker; same. 5,018—Same v. Fernando Jones, William E. Smith, Cornelius W. Story, Edward Roby, Walter Batter, A. G. Webster, and W. W. Perkins, Jane Beauchamp, Francis M. Griffin, Edgar Loomis, William Speight, Carol Gaytes, L. W. Volk, C. K. Offield, D. R. Brandt; same. 5,019—Same v. Henry Potwin, Joseph Morris, and Jno. M. Knox; same. 5,020—Same v. John C. Haines, Elijah M. Haines, and L. S. Beardsley; same. 5,021—Sophia C. Starr v. John S. Starr; divorce; desertion. 5,022—William Kerr et al. v. Granville Bates; petition for mechanic's lien on a block of brick houses fronting north on Groveland court and situated just west of Vincennes avenue; Hardy & Herreck, attorneys. 5,023—Prudence S. Christian et al. v. Wm. F. Tucker; petition to declare an account in the estate of Charles H. King. 5,024—Nicholas B. Bapplege, guardian of Laura A. and Cicero A. McKinnon, v. the Republic Life Insurance Company; covenant $30,000; Higgins, Swett & Quigg, attorneys. 5,025—Wm. Strang and Robert Strang v. Anna C. Alexander, Hugh Alexander, Jr., Lyman Baird, trustee, and Samuel L. Bailey; petition for mechanic's lien on Lot 8, Block 24, Duncan's Addition to the City of Chicago; O. Bushnell, attorney. 5,026—Green v. Carell; appeal. 5,027—Trickey & French; same. 5,028—E. Frankenthal, Jacob Friedman, Henry Friedman, and Henry Schubert v. Henry H. Gage, Timothy M. Bradley, and Asahel Gage; injunction to restrain the said H. H. Gage from receiving, and said Bradley from issuing a tax deed upon a certificate of sale for delinquent State, county, town and other taxes for 1869 on the West ½ of Lot 3, in Block 2, Original Town of Chicago. The petitioners allege that they paid the taxes before the consummation of the sale, and that the time for redemption expires on the 2d December; Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys. 5,029—Rosenthal v. Sullivan; appeal. 5,030—Rosenthal v. Slattery; appeal. 5,031—Jones & Laughlin v. Pollard; appeal. 5,032—Petition of Valentine Henry May, for the appointment of a guardian of the estate of George Mosser; alleged to be a habitual drunkard; Spafford, McDaid & Wilson, attorneys. 5,033—Andrew Kimmer v. Gerstaf E. Berggren, and the unknown heirs of Jacob Lang, deceased, Gustaf Thorsell and Theodore Malmstrom; petition for mechanic's lien on Lot 19, Block 5, Delavan's addition to Chicago; De Lany & Ferm, attorneys. 5,034—Solomon Newman v. Jacob Schryber; bill of injunction to restrain defendant interfering with the property or affairs of the late partnership firm of Schryber & Newman; W. L. Horst, Jr., attorney. 5,035—City et al. v. Wilhelmina Schwartz, J. J. Schwartz and Chauncey T. Bowen; appeal from tax judgment of County Court.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

The following sentences were delivered by Judge Porter: Fred. W. Nation, larceny, Joliet, ten years; George Corcoran, assault with intent to kill, Joliet, ten years; John Reardon, robbery, Joliet, fourteen years; Frank Watson, larceny, Joliet, ten years; Thomas Gillan, larceny, Joliet, three years; John Toohey, larceny, Joliet, seventeen months; Wm. Broun, larceny, Joliet, eighteen months; John Peters, larceny, Joliet, eighteen months; Emil Fountaine, larceny, Joliet, one year; Michael Walsh, larceny, Joliet, thirty months; Martin Moynahan, burglary, Joliet, two years; Wm. Stanton, assault with intent to kill, Joliet, eighteen months; Paul King, larceny; Joliet, three years; Thomas Dwyer, assault, House of Correction, seventeen months; Charles Wallace, larceny, Joliet, eighteen months; Wm. Hash and Mike Theiss, larceny, Joliet, seventeen months; Edwin Bowmer, larceny, Joliet, one year.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Steele County, Minn., has four cheese factories, and promises to be the "Herkimer" of Minnesota.

—A meteoric shower was observed at Greencastle, Ind., Tuesday night, and Professor Tingley counted 110 meteors in 40 minutes.

—Cy Stall, conductor of the Hannibal & St. Jo Railroad, was tried at Liberty, Mo., on charge of permitting gambling on his cars, and acquitted.

—The question of the legality of the whole proceedings for the removal of the Cass County seat from Beardstown to Virginia, Ill., is to go into the courts.

—A disease is reported to have broken out among the chickens and turkeys in portions of the county which has carried off a goodly number. Is it the epizootic? It is also rumored that cows are not exempt from the horse malady.—*Ottawa (Ill.) Republican, Nov. 28.*

—The editor of a Texas paper drowsily announces that he will publish the election returns from the counties of his section "as fast as they come in." He hopes to have some of them by Christmas, and is confident that he will get them all fixed up before the next election comes on.

—The case of George O. Evans, charged with swindling the State of Pennsylvania out of $291,000, will come up for trial at Harrisburg in January next. It has been postponed three times now in consequence of the sickness of Evans. He is under $100,000 bail.

—During the past year there have been added to the manufacturing industries of Niles, Mich., a paper-mill, a basket factory, a large wagon and carriage manufactory, a fruit-drying factory, a pulp-mill, and a furniture factory, all operated by steam.

—The inconveniences of building a city on a side hill are illustrated in this melancholy incident, related in a Western paper: "An individual at work in the cellar of a house in Kansas City, the other day, fell out and was dashed on the roofs of the two-story buildings at the root of the hill."

—The contemporary of the man who is strong enough to take a bull by the tail and throw him over a fence, lives in Leavenworth. Being set upon by a ferocious Texan cow, he seized her horns, threw her upon her back, and held her till another man came up and knocked her in the head.

—Mrs. Loretta Collins, who fell in the streets of Council Bluffs, Iowa, three years ago, has just secured, through the Supreme Court, $15,000 for damages sustained by reason of imperfect sidewalks.

—"My son, where did you get that copper boiler?" inquired a Detroit policeman of a boy who was sneaking out of an alley. "I cannot tell a lie!" replied the youth; "I got it of my mother." Officer makes a dash at him, and the boy, who stole the boiler from a barn, leaps through a hole in the fence and escapes.

—Heinrich Yager, a would-be suicide of San Francisco, was interrupted, just as he was about to fire the fatal shot, by an officer who came in at his wife's instance, and greatly enraged thereat, demanded "by what authority this d—d loafer presumed to interfere with a gentleman's private affairs."

—The first Board of Commissioners for building the new Capitol at DesMoines, Iowa, had a granite slab prominently imbedded in the wall, on which their names were carved for the wonder of future generations. The newly-appointed Board has just had the slab chiselled off smooth and clean.

—The recent failures among the fish merchants of Boston have caused great distress among the poor fishermen of Cape Cod. Many persons have been utterly ruined, and, after toiling all the summer, have not got a cent left for their families this winter. Many purchases were made, under circumstances of great provocation, just on the eve of the failures, and immediately after delivery of the fish.

—In the proceedings of the West Virginia Senate, Nov. 20, we find the following *sui generis*, and (economically considered) altogether lovely: "On motion of Mr. Scott, *Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate be and is hereby authorized to furnish each member of the Senate with a copy of the Code, for their use during the session of the same, *to be returned at the close thereof*. Adopted."

—The floating debt of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, cut off by the appointment of a Receiver at the instance of the bondholders, amounts to $825,000. Of this amount, $20,000 is held by LaCrosse parties, $70,000 by individuals along the line of road, $185,000 in Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York, and the remainder by Clark Thompson, of Wells, President of the road.

—A quartette of the Trustees of the Smith College met a few of the business men of Northampton, Mass., last week, to consult in reference to enlarged plans for the new enterprise. The Trustees, according to the instructions of the will, can invest $400,000 or thereabouts, making a first-class ladies' seminary; but, with a wise forethought and a broad vision, they design to establish the first female college in New England, and make it for women what Yale and Harvard are to men. To achieve this ambition, it is absolutely necessary that the funds now in hand be doubled.

—Two angry boys, 12 or 13 years old, at Atlanta, Ga., Willie Wier and Mungen Frierson, fought a duel at sunrise the other day, the weapons used being Alabama slings, at twenty paces,—Wier, the challenging party, threatening, in case of Frierson's refusing to fight, that he would tell every girl in town that he was a coward. After twenty discharges of the rocks—Frierson three times hit and Wier once—arbitration was used, ending in compromise and handshaking.

—The statistics as to the Dickens reading in America are furnished. The American reading tour of Mr. Dickens extended from Dec. 2, 1867, to April 26, 1868. The number of readings given was 76. The assemblages averaged 1,500 persons—the net receipts, $3,000 a night. The whole number of persons who heard Dickens was 114,000. The total net receipts were $228,000. The largest audience was a $6,000 one; the smallest,—at Rochester, N. Y.,—a $2,500 one. At the first sale of tickets in Boston, on Nov. 18, Mr. Dolby sat at the pigeon-hole 13 consecutive hours, and took in $12,000.

—A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature is still discussing the project of leasing or selling the Old South Church, the Society being unable to act in the matter without legislative authority. Many protests have been made against either sale or lease, and at a meeting of the committee on Tuesday, Mr. R. H. Dana presented a memorial from ex-President Woolsey, President Porter, Professor Fisher, and other members of the faculty of Yale, expressing the hope that the Old South would be retained as a historical and religious landmark.

—The Marquette (Mich.) *Mining Journal*, in relation to the copper mines at Isle Royale, says that the finding of tools in old pits, long since abandoned by a race of men now extinct, still continues. These tools are of wonderful workmanship, formed of copper, with a temper and hardness scarcely excelled by the best steel tools of to-day. They are simple chisels, in the ordinary form, with hammers of copper, and huge granite hammers, which seem to have been made more for the efficiency of their weight than for their power to resist the action of blows.

—A Casey County correspondent writes to the Danville (Ky.) *Advocate*: "On Tuesday, 12th inst, Elijah Wilson, a minister of the Methodist Church, living about six miles south of Middleburg, in this county, eloped with Geo. Lanham's wife. Many of your readers will recollect that, about six months ago, Galen E. Taylor took the same woman and started off with her, and that Lanham followed Taylor and killed him near Columbia. He was tried and acquitted, and he and his wife have been living together ever since, until her sudden departure a few days ago. The whereabouts of the couple are unknown to any one in this county—even the direction they took is unknown."

—There is a man named Hicks, living at Brady's Bend, Chautauqua County, who buried his wife nine years ago. Like many another man, he married again. About two weeks ago he got into a dispute with his present wife, and, during the controversy, he cast up to his other half that the dead wife had been the best looking of the two. The new wife denied it; he insisted, and finally said his dead wife had a miniature of herself on her person, and he would dig up her body and get it, so as to satisfy the doubter as to the truth of what he said. Accordingly he got a pick and spade, and proceeded to the graveyard, and in a short time disinterred the body, found the locket, and brought it forth.

—Hoyt & Parker have ten teams and did work for a portion of the shoe trade from 69 Pearl street. On the night of the fire Mr. Hoyt, while busy loading goods, was approached by a merchant who offered him $1,000 for the use of one of his teams. It was refused. "No," said he, "I cannot leave my old customers." He saved $7,000 worth of shoes for one firm, and, after the fire, they tendered him $100. Said Mr. Hoyt, "I shall only make you the regular charge." "But this is a present," said the merchant. It was handed back by the teamster, with the remark that he had rather have the friendship of the firm than any present for doing his duty.—*Boston Advertiser.*

PERSONAL.

Horace Greeley owned a farm of 520 acres in Buckingham County, Va.

—President Grant's son Robert, a Harvard Senior, has just been elected class-poet.

—Lieutenant Fred Grant, *en route* to his regiment in Texas, will be lionized in New Orleans.

—Chief Justice Kingman, of Kansas, has transferred his legal residence from Atchison to Topeka.

—Colonel Tennie C. Claflin has, it is alleged, an ex-husband residing in Noblesville, Ind.

—A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, has sailed for Europe, to join his family in Paris and be absent six months.

—Governor Dix, of New York, declines to reside in the Executive Mansion at Albany, but will occupy a private house.

—General Hartranft was, on Saturday, relieved of his duties as Auditor of Pennsylvania, by his successor elect.

—Theirs has recently "decorated" eight balloonists for "high" services during the French and Prussian war.

—Joseph G. Wilson, Congressman elect of Oregon, has come East, but doesn't take his seat for a year yet. He was elected last June.

—Frank H. Griggs succeeds C. Stewart Ellis, resigned, as President of the Citizens' National Bank, at Davenport, Iowa.

—The Rev. N. W. Miner, of the First Baptist Church in Belvidere, Ill., has accepted a call to Oshkosh, Wis.

—D. F. Murphy, chief official reporter to the United States Senate, has got the official reporting of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.

—George T. Bigelow having declined to serve on the commission to investigate the Boston fire, Mayor Gaston has appointed Thomas Russell.

—William Wilcox, for many years conductor on the Connecticut Shore Line, has been appointed Superintendent, in place of Sereno H. Scranton, resigned.

—Mrs. Tozier, of Athens, Me., now 107 years old, must have a most wonderful memory, since she claims to distinctly remember the drowning of her father in the Penobscot River *one hundred and four years ago*.

—Miss Julia Temple, daughter of Judge James Temple, United States Senator of Illinois, 1843-47, was married, at St. Louis, Nov. 27, to Ashley D. Scott, senior member of the firm of Scott, Collins & Co.

—The San Francisco Board of Education has appointed Miss Marian Evans, daughter of the late Colonel Albert S. Evans, a teacher, acting with unusual promptness as a mark of respect to her father.

—His Serene Highness Prince Frederick William of Wittgenstein-Hohenstein, brother of the reigning Prince, has just been sentenced by the Chief Court of Criminal Appeal at Arnsberg to four weeks' imprisonment for ill-treating a woman.

—President Grant has intimated his intention of pardoning General Richard Bowman, now confined in the Baltimore City Jail, under sentence of the United States District Court, for committing frauds upon the Government while Deputy Collector of Customs at Baltimore.

—They tell a good story about Colonel Davidson, Adjutant General of Texas. He received a bogus despatch from Bell County, indicating his election to the State Senate, whereupon he promptly resigned his Adjutant's office, and his resignation was promptly accepted. If he had it to do again, he would wait for the official returns.

—Mark Twain wrote to a London paper as follows: "Sir: With your kind permission, I desire to say to those societies in London and other cities of Great Britain under whose auspices I have partly promised to lecture, that I am called home by a cable telegram. I shall spend, with my family, the greatest part of next year here, and may be able to lecture a month during the autumn upon such scientific topics as I know least about, and may consequently feel less trammelled in dilating upon."

—The new President of Mexico, Lerdo de Tejada, is a comparatively young man, being but 45 years of age. He possesses energy, courage, eloquence, and is withal a man of considerable educational acquirements. He was born in Jalapa, in the State of Vera Cruz, in 1825, and in that town he began his studies. He studied jurisprudence in the City of Mexico, in the College of Yldefonso, where he received his title of Advocate, in 1851. Lerdo was Foreign Minister when the unsuccessful effort was made by the United States to save the life of Maximilian.

—Joel T. Hart, one of the greatest sculptors living, who is now in Florence, Italy, was many years ago a stone mason in this county, and some of the fencing and chimney-work put up by him in the Flat Rock neighborhood are still standing.—*Paris Kentuckian.*

—What Governor Hartranft said, after that chat about Post Office matters at the White House, was, "Good God, gentlemen, was it for *this* Pennsylvania gave him 137,000 majority?" It was not the Governor, but one O'Neil, who made the prediction that Grant would be impeached within two years.

—It is said that Laura D. Fair will present a relief bill to the next Legislature to reimburse her for expenses incurred in her defence when charged with the murder of A. P. Crittenden. The jury having declared her "not guily," she considers that she has a claim upon "the people of the State of California" for damages. As the "lobby" will have to be "consulted" on the merits of the bill, Mrs. Fair proposes a course of lectures to raise the necessary funds.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Colonel Forney, in his "Recollections of Public Dead Men," takes for his text this week, "Colonel Forney and the Thirty-fourth Congress," and says that, after Lincoln's election in 1860, Colonel Forney wrote Mr. Lincoln that Colonel Forney would be gratified if Mr. Horace Greeley could be made Postmaster General, whereupon Mr. Lincoln wrote Colonel Forney that he had selected Mr. Seward, of New York, for the State Department, and deeply regretted he could not oblige Colonel Forney by appointing another Cabinet officer from New York. These views Mr. Lincoln embodied in a letter to Colonel Forney.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, ON THE WEST Side, a mink boa. By returning the same to ALLAN PINKERTON, 191 and 193 Fifth-av. will receive a reward.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE WEST Division, a roll of bills amounting to $65. The finder will be suitably rewarded on giving information as to where it may be recovered. Address X 79, Tribune office.

STRAYED—ONE LARGE RED COW, WITH leather strap around her neck, from 547 West Monroe-st., on Saturday last. Information concerning her whereabouts liberally rewarded.

FOUND—ONE RUNAWAY HORSE, ON SATURday evening, Nov. 30, iron-grey. The owner can have the same by calling at 105 Twenty-second-st. PHILLIP NIST, JR.

FOUND—A TRUNK CONTAINING CLOTHING, etc. The owner may get it by calling at 26 West Seventeenth-st.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN FROM CORNER Clark and Madison-sts., a bay mare, and buggy, square box, newly painted black. Mare's two hind legs white, scar on knees of front legs, weighs 900 to 1,000 lbs, about 16 hands high. Above reward will be given to any person finding the above, and leaving at southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOYS' CLOTHING—1,000 SUITS STYLISH, AND all wool, at $5 to $8 each. The Winfield Manufacturing Co., 138 West Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 384 State-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, old gold, silver, and diamonds of any description of valuables, by sending a letter to ABRAHAM WILKINS' Loan Office, 764 State-st.

PROPOSALS TO RENT A PAYING HOTEL FURnished, with privilege buying furniture, in city 12,000 or upwards; or would accept a position. Address for one week, W. A. DAVIS, 287 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL—CHACE & ABELL, DEALERS IN real estate, can be found in their new office, 124 Dearborn-st., Honore Block, on and after Dec. 2.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES O'NEIL. HIS mother and little daughter, just from Ireland, are at 168 Wright-st.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PERSON WHO TOOK overcoat from 179 West Monroe-st., containing money and papers, Saturday evening, Nov. 30, return papers; no questions asked. WM. E. MINSHALL.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR ACRE PROPERty in Cook County, a business block in a good city less than 100 miles from Chicago, and worth $25,000, and free of incumbrance. JAMES ALLEN, Room 13, 145 South Clark-st., southeast corner of Madison.

MUSICAL.

NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 EAST INdiana-st. Price, $50 to $500.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 616 WABASHav., near Thirteenth-st. Pianos to rent and for sale. Tuning a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down 14 years, 6 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 93 AND 95 South Jefferson-st., near Madison-st., at a grand bargain, if taken immediately; must have money. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 160 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON MONTHLY payments, new house, 10 rooms, lot 25x125. Inquire on the premises of GEO. CADWELL, corner of Western-av. and Polk-st.

FOR SALE—BURNSIDE AND THIRTY-EIGHTH sts., 125 feet on the southwest corner of Burnside (South Dearborn) and Thirty-eighth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BURNSIDE AND THIRTY-EIGHTH sts., 125 feet on the southwest corner of Burnside (South Dearborn) and Thirty-eighth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—A TWO-STORY FRAME house and lot, No. 127 Park-av., near Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—A THREE-STORY and basement stone front house of 16 rooms, all modern improvements; barn, and 51x150 feet. No. 269 Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, NEAR CITY, at extremely low figures. Also, 20-acre tract. This first-class. S. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN KEENEY & Rinn's Addition to South Evanston; will be sold at a bargain as we need the money. W. N. & C. E. BRUNER, 383 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25 LOTS AT BRIGHTON—SELLING for $300 each. Will take $1,000 cash, and balance in suburban acre property, south. Address A 56, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILMINGTON COAL LAND—EIGHTY acres in Section 12, Grundy County, Ill., in cultivation, and lying in the heart of the "Braidwood Coal Field" and adjoining mines now in successful operation. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1925, New York.

FOR SALE—FARMS—400 ACRES IN TWO FARMS; 1,000 appletrees; about two miles from Ashkum. 80 improved, near Watseka, County seat, with bearing orchard. 80 improved, near Gilman; will take cash or hardware, dry goods and Chicago property; correspondence solicited. Address E. R. HURLBUT, Ashkum, Illinois.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH. 16 ACRES near railway and county seat of Hancock County, Iowa. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 63 Indiana-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—BOARDING FOR 3 gentlemen in private family.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM with board for gentleman and wife, also one single room.

WEBER HOUSE—156 WEST LAKE-ST. FIRST-class board at from $6 to $9 per week; day board, $5; transient, $2.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE first-class board and room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. — TO RENT — ROOM with board, also day boarders wanted.

150 FOURTH-AV.—DAY-BOARDERS WANTED. Terms reasonable.

377 SOUTH STATE-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS can find nice rooms and board.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM WITH board.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR TWO PERSONS, BEtween Twentieth and Twenty-fifth-sts., east of State-st. H. H. S., 905 Michigan-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH two rooms or one large room, furnished. References exchanged. Address M, care Carrier No. 3.

FINANCIAL.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS ON JEWELRY, FURNIture, &c., by a responsible firm. Address U 18, Tribune office.

I WILL DISCOUNT FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE paper having 4 to 6 months to run, to the amount of $10,000. S. B. MITCHELL, Room 35, Bryan Block.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR ADJUSTED CLAIMS IN all the bankrupt insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 51 Exchange Building, Clark and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED ground, diamonds, warehouse receipts, and all good collaterals. $3,000 Republic insurance certificates wanted at the highest market price. O. G. BRYANT, 43 West Madison-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000, AND UPwards, for 60 or 90 days; first-class secured notes bought and sold. H. LOWY, 311 Wabash-av.

$8.000 TO LOAN IN ONE OR TWO LOANS at 10 per cent, 3 or 5 years, on first-class city property. WAITE & CLARKE, 38 and 39 Bryan Block.

$20.000 WORTH OF A NO. 1 MANUFACTURing company's stock for sale, at a great bargain. Want more funds to put in the business. Stock will be at par in a few months. Will bear close investigation. Address S 47, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF HARDWARE AND Cutlery (mostly builders' hardware), with store fixtures, for sale. Stock purchased before the rise; amounts to about $14,000. A very desirable opportunity for any one desiring to engage in that business. For particulars inquire of WM. BLAIR & CO., No. 172 Lake-st.

A FRUIT BOX MANUFACTORY IN COMPLETE running order for sale. Over 200 acres of land, teams, wagons, warehouses, and an immense trade established. Address DU BOIS, KRYSHER & CO., Makanda, Ill.

A CIGAR STAND NICELY FITTED UP, NEAR THE Postoffice, for sale cheap. Address CIGAR STAND, care Carrier 16.

FOR SALE—THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS AT Fort Wayne, Ind., containing engine, boiler cupola, blower, and other machinery in complete running order. Established April, 1871. A rare chance for men with small capital. For terms, etc., address ISAAC D'ISAY, Fort Wayne, Ind.

GOOD CHANCE FOR BOARDING HOUSE AND saloon near the depot, rent low. 180 East Harrison-st.

RESTAURANT—WITH IMPROVEMENTS—DOING a good business, for sale at a very low figure. No. 8 North Wells-st.

SOUTH SIDE—A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR sale, clearing $1,200 per month cash, can be doubled in six months; would take house and lot or other good property for part payment, owner going East. Address L 73, Tribune office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RETAIL FURNIture store for sale, 718 West Madison-st.

$400 WILL BUY A WELL-ESTABLISHED grocery store; splendid location, near new hay market; one year's lease of store and two rooms, only $18 a month rent. Reason for selling out, owner is going to Boston. Call immediately at 330 South Desplaines-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED house, of undoubted standing; man with a capital of $20,000 or $30,000, in a genteel and respectable business which bears the utmost scrutiny. For particulars address R 26, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE GREEN WILLOW House Dining Rooms, where a little sure money is saved up every day. 89 West Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $3,000 TO engage in manufacturing and to take charge of selling articles required in every family. Profits 100 to 200 per cent. Manufactory in full operation. Address F 13, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address EL AS TIC BROOM CO., 23 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE State, to sell the Mica Chimney. Large profits and heavy sales are made by agents already out. Call or apply to RIPLEY & CO., 23 Lumber Exchange, corner of Franklin and Water-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—NEW FIRST-CLASS LIGHT AND heavy delivery wagons; also one new light platform spring truck at 259 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM—ON ACCOUNT of removal. Inquire at No. 495 Mitchell-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK HORSE, 5 YEARS old, 16 hands high; to be seen at 747 West Madison-st. to-day.

PUBLIC NOTICE—T. R. BROOKMAN, 190 Twenty-second-st., feels a pleasure in informing applicants and parties wanting first-class stable accommodations, that he has just completed his new brick barn and coach houses and is now prepared to offer to horse owners comfortable stalls and attendance second to none in the city. T. R. B. has also a good stock of Portland cutters and other sleighs for sale. Horses, carriages, buggies, and sleighs to let by the mile, hour, day, month, or year.

SLEIGHS — SLEIGHS — PORTLAND CUTTERS, very fine and light; also a variety of cheap cutters at BRADLEY'S, corner Randolph and May-sts.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 223 State-st., have on hand fifty business and pleasure sleighs, which they will sell at low prices.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE, carpets, and household goods, or merchandise of any kind, for cash or on commission, apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, office 55 South Carpenter-st., or salesroom, 251 West Lake-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—40 ACRES OF LAND, WITH LARGE house and stables, about 3 miles southwest of Stock Yards. J. L. DAVIS, 278 State-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—ABOUT 150 M, LYING ON Michigan-av., near Monroe-st., well cleaned. EDWIN HUNT, 58 Lake-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, NOtions, and white goods jobbing house, wants to engage one or two salesmen who can control a large Western trade to sell either from the house, or by travelling with samples. First-class parties, and those familiar with the business, only need apply. Address, with full particulars, as to location and amount of trade, experience, &c. Box 2690, Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESman. KLEIN & SHLOSS, 144 Twenty-second-st.

Trades.

WANTED—ENGRAVER—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent artist and engraver, to take charge of an engraving department. Liberal salary to the right man. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CANDY-MAKER TO GO TO A thriving city in Missouri. Inquire of M. E. PAGE & CO., 25 South Green-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD COATMAKERS. GOOD wages and constant work guaranteed. Apply 688 Archer-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer. Apply at once at J. R. BROOKMAN'S, corner State and Twenty-second-sts., at livery stable.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB AND NEWSpaper pressman; only the best need apply; good wages offered. Address Daily Gazette, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands taking care of and driving spirited horses and attending to a Litchfield furnace, can hear of a situation by addressing POSTMAN No. 27, inclosing address and reference.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—5,000 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS and levee work South; wages, $2.25 per day and from $40 to $50 per month and board; part free fare to the work; cheap tickets South. Call for particulars at 23 West Randolph-st. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CAP MAKERS, MALE and female. 56 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—SIX SALESMEN; ALSO TEN MEN with small capital. Business Agency, 183 East Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS (COLORED) WAITER, and willing to do general housework. Apply to No. 106 Wabash-av.

WANTED—300 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL Railroad; wages $2.25 and $2.50; low fare. 28 West Madison or 15 South Canal-sts.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT TO GO WITH US TO Colorado, where you can get a good home and good wages through the winter, now is your time. Our present liberal rates of transportation will continue only a few days longer. Office, 290 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO CANvass in the country on salary. Address X 16, Tribune office, giving age, whether married or single, what business has been in, and who for employed; also, address.

WANTND—CANVASSERS FOR NEW ILLUSTRAted works. MOSES WARREN, 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, BEtween 30 and 40 years of age, to solicit orders. Liberal terms to right man. S. M. BETTS & CO., 75 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN IN gents' neck wear, for the city. References required. At 57 State-st.

WANTED—3 EXPERIENCED AGENTS, TO CANvass the city for a holiday present. HADLEY BROS. & KANE, 136 State-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY—100 CORD-WOOD CHOPpers for Ohio; one year's work; part fare paid to those having baggage; also, 1,500 levee laborers for the South; cheap fares. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—50 CANVASSERS, A RARE CHANCE for good reliable parties, none other need apply. Room 63, No. 126 South Clark-st., NASON & WARNE.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN DO GENERAL housework at No. 9 Thirty-third-st. Good wages paid.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; 1 FOR DINING-ROOM; 1 for laundress. Apply, with reference, 596 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ONE COOK AND TWO GOOD GIRLS, immediately, at 339 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER. MUST BE A good cook and washer. Apply after 8 o'clock this morning at 535 State-st., up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT IS A GOOD WORKER at paper box making. Apply at 2½ Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE TO WORK, and make himself generally useful in a wholesale grocery or commission store. Address No. 3 Milwaukee-av., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AGED 28, as bookkeeper or assistant. Address W. DANGERFIELD, Post Office, St. Paul, Minn.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PRACTICAL miller and a first-class stone-dresser. Best of references. Address G 14, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PASTRY COOK; DINing-room girl; or to do second work, by a girl that understands all kinds of housework. Call at 616 Burnside-st., up stairs, Monday.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS; WILL assist in taking care of children, or do up stairs work; no objection to country. Call or address 122 Nineteenth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY AN American woman. Call at Hospital for Women and Children, 157 Centre-st., immediately.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES NEAR LINCOLN Park, 6 to 12 rooms each; rent from $25 to $75 per month. Apply to W. S. DAVIS, Real Estate Agent, Room 1, No. 145 Madison-st.

TO RENT—697 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BEAUtiful 8-room house, 50 feet of ground, $67 per month. Drexel Boulevard—Nice brick house, thoroughly seasoned, never occupied, 14 rooms, bath, and water closet. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GAS, heated, and use of bath-room. 143 South Jefferson, near Adams-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE FURNISHED cottage 1104 Indiana-av., on 5 years leased ground; $1,850 for house and furniture; terms to suit. M. O. BALDWIN, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 20.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR IN THE BRICK HOUSE No. 180 North Clark-st., containing 5 rooms. May be rented, if wanted, for two families. In the same house, second floor, containing 5 rooms, to rent. May be rented, if wanted, for two families. Inquire in the rear of 178 North Clark-st., of M. BUSSE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT HYDE Park, near Hotel and depot. GEO. H. ROZET, 61 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, OR WILL SELL FURNIture and rent the boardinghouse 45 Fourth-st.; everything new. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT RESIdence, North LaSalle, near Schiller-st.; all modern improvements JOHN McLAUDBURGH, Room 8, Custom House.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICE, PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOMS at 147 South Halsted-st., and 186 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—AT NO. 95 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR Clark-st. bridge, pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the Lawrence European Hotel, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3 NICE CONNECTED ROOMS, WITH closet, gas, water, &c., suitable for housekeeping. Apply at 207 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—1069 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms at reasonable prices, to the right parties.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED SUITE OF FRONT rooms; also a large furnished side room, heated with furnace, with gas, &c. Breakfast and tea furnished if required. Inquire at 113 Park-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, at Central Hotel, 22 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, fourth floor.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, AND FIXTURES FOR sale, at State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS FOR gentlemen. Terms low for the winter. Apply 371 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FOUR VERY PLEASANT rooms, second floor, 296 Wabash-av.; will make two fine offices, with separate entrances from hall, or can be used together. Will sell curtains, gas fixtures, stove, and two nearly new safes, and remove to office in Honore Block, with vaults. CHASE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 WELL-LIGHTED BASEMENTS, 155 and 157 West Madison-st. Inquire on premises. W. PATTESON.

TO RENT—THE 4-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front store No. 160 State-st. Apply to L. B. OTIS, Room 1, Otis Block.

TO RENT—STORE—276 STATE-ST., RUNNING back to planked alley; immediate possession. J. L. DAVIS, 278 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house on South Side, to prompt paying tenant; good security. Address D 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HALL ABOUT 40X80 feet, with three or four adjoining rooms, to the 1st of May, by a society; will rent for a long term; location must be within the boundaries of Kinzie, Second, Erie, and Wells-sts. Apply to C. O. HANSEN, corner Clark and Ohio-sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 23 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given in payment, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES AT 949 STATE-ST., sold on easy monthly payments. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 239 West Madison-st.; branch 969 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TICKET TO BALTIMORE AND REturn; good until January 1. Address O 85, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 12-HORSE PORTABLE engine, running. GRADLE & STROTZ, 63 South Jefferson-st.

WASHINGTON.

What the President Touches on in His Message.

He Thinks the Taxes Should Not Be Reduced.

The Country's Finances in a Favorable and Satisfactory Condition.

The Estimates for the Fiscal Year, 1873-4.

THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The President's message has been transcribed, and will be sent to the Capitol for presentation to the two Houses between 12 and 1 o'clock. The message is longer than the last one, and the reading of it will take nearly an hour.

On the subject of Finance he refers to the report of Secretary Boutwell, and says he does not believe that the taxes ought to be much farther reduced; that the present income is required for the payment of the debt, the interest on the bonds, and the current running expenses of the Government. He regards the finances as in a very satisfactory and favorable condition, and hopes, with the present prosperity, and with wise legislation, the time is not far distant when the currency of the country will be adjusted to a specie basis.

He speaks in terms of praise of the extensive improvements in the District of Columbia, and urges upon Congress liberal appropriations, to enable the work to go on, until Washington becomes worthy of being the Capital of the Nation.

He makes no recommendation regarding the Internal Revenue Bureau, but it is known that he favors the bill proposed at the Treasury Department, which abolishes the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. He asks the special attention of Congress to the report of the Postmaster General on the matter of postal telegraphy, but he makes no recommendation on the subject.

He discusses at considerable length our relations with Spain and the Island of Cuba, and regrets that no advance has been made toward a settlement of the difficulties between that country and the United States. He regards the trouble in Cuba as largely due to the existence of slavery in that island, and hopes that the establishment of amicable relations will not be long delayed. Much space in the message is devoted to the critical condition of affairs on the Mexican border, and asks the attention of Congress to the report of the Commissioners and to the subject generally. No mention whatever will be made in the message of the old project to annex Santo Domingo.

MR. COLFAX.

Vice President Colfax arrived here this morning, and has taken quarters at Wormley's. His wife, on account of delicate health and their recent affliction, will spend but a short time in the city during the winter, and will not arrive until January. Mr. Colfax thinks the session will be a quiet one, and that there will be little if any bitterness between parties.

GENERAL BANKS

also arrived here this morning. He says he has not announced any intention of resigning the Chairmanship of the Foreign Committee, and that he has never given a thought to the subject. He says he has written no letter, and will be guided by circumstances.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The larger portion of the Senators and Representatives are here to-night, and the leading hotels, so long deserted, are crowded to their utmost capacity. The leading Congressmen seem to be uniformly impressed with the conviction that the session which begins to-morrow will be one of the dullest on record. The leading topics which are uppermost in the minds of all who have arrived relate to the Postal Telegraph scheme and Civil Service Reform. On the latter subject, several of the most distinguished members, such as Morton, Wilson, Logan, and Windom, of the Senate, and Dawes, Garfield, and Chesterfield, of the House, had a long and serious consultation with the President on Saturday; and to the conflicting views which were offered, the President simply had the reply to make, that so long as the law imposed upon him the Civil Service rules and regulations, he felt compelled to stand by and enforce them. Those who are opposed to this reform are a main armament with the President, though, in the absence of other issues, its adoption will cause a dissension in the Republican party far more serious than any which has yet threatened its organization.

A careful canvass of the members already here indicate that the sentiment in favor of this reform has largely increased since last winter. Members are beginning to find out that the new regulation relieves them of an immense amount of importunity from their office-seeking constituents. Some of the members still adhere to the opinion that the new system is not popular with the people, and assert that the last election was a clear and positive verdict against it.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

On the Postal Telegraphic scheme Congressmen, so far as a decided opinion is concerned, are fully as much at sea as one year ago. The points in the report of the Postmaster General on this subject, and which work to an absolute ownership by the Government of a telegraphic system, have been largely discussed to-day. The Chairman of the Commissee on Ways and Means, Mr. Dawes, does not think the country is yet prepared or ready for this scheme. He does not know but that he would give his support to some such intermediate plan as would contemplate Government ownership of the telegraph, but to be operated through the agency of a private company, so as to prevent a large increase of Government office-holders. It is but a fair statement to say that but few members really have any practical ideas on this subject. Those who have paid it any attention, such as Palmer, Farnsworth, Hubbard, Garfield, and Dawes, differ very widely both on the main points and details. The attention which the House Appropriations Committee has already paid the subject has not resulted in anything tangible. Something is looked for in the President's message, to-morrow, which, together with the Postmaster General's report, will give some practical direction to the agitation on this subject. Palmer's bill, which has heretofore been published in the despatches, with some modifications or addition, will be the first one introduced on this subject. The more experienced members of the House are of the opinion that all the legislation that can be procured on this subject will merely be the appointment of a commission to collate statistics, and that in any event Congress would only sanction such a scheme which, while it contemplated ownership of the lines, would simply regulate the rates of messages, and then let the work out to be bid for as other Government contracts.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The regular Appropriation bills will be ready to be reported on the first working day of the session. General Garfield will take the floor to-morrow after the reading of the journal, to have each bill reported fixed as a special order.

THE OPENING DAY.

The Republican Senators will hold their caucus at about 2 o'clock to-morrow. The Senate will organize at noon, with the Vice President in the chair, when the usual Committees will be appointed in conjunction with the House to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses are in session, and ready to receive any communication which he may desire to make. The message will then be sent to each House and read from the desks. The Senate, as the arrangement now is, will then adjourn, and the caucus will assemble. It is thought that no general revision of the Committees will be made, considering the brief session. Sherman is expected to continue at the head of the Finance Committee; Cole will remain Chairman of Appropriations, and Cameron of Foreign Relations. It was rumored to-day that the latter would give way, and that Harlan would be chosen in his stead, but the report cannot be verified. Edmunds will probably be placed at the head of the Judiciary Committee in place of Trumbull, and Windom in place of Fenton on the Committee of Contingent Expenses. Morton will continue to lead the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and Chandler, the Committee on Commerce. A few minor changes will be made to accommodate the Committees of the Judiciary and Contingent Expenses, and to accommodate the Senator who will take his seat to-morrow for the first time.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Oakes Ames has not put in an appearance as yet. The Massachusetts members already here are strongly in favor of investigating the Credit Mobilier scandal for the credit of their State.

THE CHICAGO BANKS.

Comptroller Knox has a paragraph, in his annual report, relating to the effect of the Chicago fire upon the banks of that city. After showing that the buildings occupied by the eighteen National Banks there were totally destroyed, he says: "It was thought, at the Treasury Department, that three banks were so seriously crippled that they would be unable to resume business, and the proposition was seriously made, at one time, to compromise with their creditors by payment of their liabilities in installments." The Comptroller compliments his predecessor with avoiding any serious financial disturbances by the wise and discreet policy he inaugurated. Instead of balances being drawn upon, balances began to flow in so freely that, at the close of the first day's business after the fire, it was found that the receipts were so largely in excess of the disbursements that confidence was at once restored. The total loss arising from the fire on discounted paper is estimated at $600,000, and the loss from the destruction of bank buildings, furniture, and fixtures at $176,000. The banks, at the time of the fire, had accumulated a surplus fund exceeding one-fourth of their aggregate capital, and had at their command a reserve equal to more than 30 per cent of their liabilities, and were, therefore, enabled to resume business without embarrassment. The wisdom of the section of the act requiring this accumulation and the holding of the reserve is thus especially instanced.

TREASURY MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds each Wednesday, and to sell $1,000,000 of gold each Thursday during the month of December.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations, which has been in session two weeks, has perfected the legislative, executive, and judicial Appropriation bills, the Indian Appropriation bill, the Consular and Diplomatic bill, the Pension bill, and the Post Office Appropriation bill, which will be reported to the House early this week.

GETS HIS CHARACTER.

The President has written a letter to General Horace Porter, accepting his resignation, in which he recognizes his great services, both in a military and civil capacity, and wishes him success in his new field of labor.

ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1873-74 are:

Legislative Establishment	$2,973,274
Executive Establishment	17,129,261
Judicial Establishment	3,587,050
Foreign Intercourse	1,326,754
Military Establishment	32,894,634
Naval Establishment	20,154,220
Indian Affairs	5,700,975
Pensions	30,500,000
Public Works	29,687,343
Postal Service	7,410,602
Miscellaneous	9,596,974
Permanent appropriation	$147,361,243
Total	$308,323,259

The estimates exceed the appropriations for the present fiscal year in consequence of the increase of ten millions in the amount for public works.

The probabilities are against granting this increase, and that the aggregate, therefore, will fall below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, which is $299,414,428.

POLITICAL.

THE GREELEY ELECTORAL VOTE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The *Tribune* of to-morrow will contain a brief editorial article reciting the various propositions which have been made for casting the Greeley electoral votes for Charles Francis Adams, or some one of the other candidates before the Cincinnati Convention, for Gratz Brown or for Grant. It quotes from the very last article written by Mr. Greeley in the *Tribune*, his counsel to the South to accept the situation, and his declaration that he is well assured that the chief victors in the late struggle are inclined to correct the abuses and satisfy the just complaints of the South to the extent of their power. It inquires whether it would not be a legitimate deduction from this, his last earthly counsel, that his votes might appropriately be cast for Grant. It holds that such a course would help to lift the next Administration out of partisanship, and by giving it its election from the whole people, make it freer to secure such reforms in the Administration, both South and North, as are clearly needed, but have been hitherto resisted by partisan necessities. It thinks, however, in this case, that Gratz Brown should receive the Electoral vote for Vice President.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The *Times'* editorial says: "Mr. Greeley's death is likely to call public attention to the dangerously-indirect method by which the President is chosen. If at any time the person in whose name the majority of the Electors was chosen should die in the interval between the voting day and the day fixed for the meeting of Electors, it is easy to see that, by the arts of professional politicians acting upon a small body of men, a notoriously unfit person might be foisted upon the nation as Chief Magistrate. The only obvious and certain way to avoid risks which would attend such a contingency would be to vote directly for President and Vice President."

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 1.—The *Courier* of to-morrow will contain the following:

"A GRAVE COMPLICATION—POSSIBLE CONTINGENCY OF GENERAL GRANT'S DEATH—WHAT THEN?"

The death of Horace Greeley and the possible contingency of General Grant's decease in the uncertainty of human life, present a grave complication in the Presidential succession. Next Wednesday the Electors meet at the several State Capitals to cast the vote. This vote is certified, sealed, and transmitted to the President of the Senate, in accordance with the twelfth amendment to the constitution and when the votes shall be opened and counted in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives in February, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President. We assume that since Mr. Greeley is deceased, the Electors for the six States he carried will cast the vote of these States for Thomas Hendricks or some other Democrat. Now suppose, in the interval between next Wednesday and the Joint Convention in February, General Grant should die, Hendricks would be the only candidate before the House, which, by constitutional requirement must proceed immediately to ballot. They may filibuster till the 4th of March, when the Vice President-elect would succeed, but this is revolutionary. We suggest that on Wednesday Indiana cast her vote for Morton. This will not impair Grant's majority, and covering the contingency of his death, present two names for the House election.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Since the death of Mr. Greeley, a number of telegrams have been received in this city, inquiring how the Electoral College of this State will cast its vote for President, and suggesting unanimity in the vote by electors in the States, electing Democratic and Liberal tickets.

The Maryland electors will have a meeting to-morrow night and decide. The importance attached to the vote to be cast on Wednesday seems to be the bearing, it may have on a nomination four years hence. Hendricks' name is proposed in all the telegrams received here. It is suggested that the National Democratic Committee should express its opinion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—The *Sentinel* to-morrow will propose that the Liberal Presidential Electors cast their votes for Mr. Hendricks, Governor-elect of Indiana.

Obituary.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Dec. 1.—John R. S. Bond, editor of the Scioto *Gazette*, and a Western journalist of twenty-nine years' standing, died at his residence in this city at 1 o'clock p. m., to-day. His disease was chronic laryngitis, from which he had been a sufferer for several months. Colonel Bond for several years held an important business position on the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and was also connected with several other newspaper enterprises in Cincinnati. At the time of his death he was in the 51st year of his age.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Commodore John Calhoun died on Saturday, aged 70.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Mary Somerville, the celebrated mathematician and writer on astronomy, is dead.

Serious Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 1.—Last evening a collision took place on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, one mile west of this city, between a passenger train running at a moderate speed, and a freight train that was taking a switch. Both locomotives were badly smashed. Engineer Brannon of the passenger train was seriously injured, and the fireman of same train injured. No one else was hurt. No cars were thrown from the track.

Fires.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—Nelson & Corbett's machine shop, corner Lake and Ferry streets, was burned this morning. Loss, $2,000; insured.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—A shanty on the south bank of the Missouri River, opposite St. Charles, twenty miles from here, in which a negro woman, her daughter about 14 years old, and a negro man had a drunken carousal last Wednesday night, was burned to the ground and all its inmates perished in the flames. The names of the inmates are not known.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 1.—The propellers James Fisk, Jr., and Canisteo, left Cleveland on Saturday afternoon for Chicago and Detroit, but were compelled to return after lying all night in the ice which is from four to six inches thick. The Fisk had a hole stove in her bow.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—R. Gardier's brick kiln, near Gretna, including sheds, machinery, quarters, etc., was burned. Loss $20,000; insured in several companies for $8,000.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 1.—Early this morning a cottage near the city limits, occupied by a family named Ashton, consisting of a mother and grown son and daughter, caught fire while the family were in a drunken slumber from a carousal over night, and burned down. The daughter was burned to death in bed, and the mother so badly burned that she is not expected to live. Loss of property trifling.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Monthly and Weekly Summary of Meteorological Reports.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Probabilities—In the Northwest and on the Upper Lakes and thence to Missouri and Tennessee, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, occasional snow and rain, cloudy weather, followed to-morrow by clearing weather and lowering temperature. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southerly winds and higher temperature, cloudy weather, and occasional rain. On the Lower Lakes and in the Middle and Eastern States, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, decreasing pressures, higher temperature, cloudy weather, and occasional snow and rain.

Warning signals continue for Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 29, 1872.

During the past week rapid barometric changes have occurred in the northern portion of the country, resulting in the high winds which have swept over the lakes. The mild temperatures of the early part of the week are again succeeded by cold weather, which has now extended over the larger part of the United States.

Friday, 22d—Threatening weather, with rain and snow, was reported from Michigan and Ohio eastward over the Middle States and New England; generally clear and pleasant weather from the Southern States, and also from Kansas and Nebraska to Illinois; cloudy weather and occasional light snow from Minnesota eastward over the Upper Lakes, with brisk and high westerly and southerly winds on Lake Michigan.

Saturday—General cloudiness covered the country from Minnesota eastward over the Lake Region, Northern New England, and the St. Lawrence Valley, with light snow in Vermont and Canada. Prevailing clear weather from the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys southward to the Gulf, and thence eastward and northeastward over all the Atlantic States.

Sunday—Partly cloudy weather, with rising temperatures, prevailed throughout the Gulf and Atlantic States. Cloudy weather continued over the Lakes and St. Lawrence Valley. Falling temperatures, with brisk and high northwesterly winds and snow, were reported from the Northwest, extending thence to Lakes Michigan and Superior.

Monday—An area of low-pressure, which was in the morning central to the northward of Lake Ontario, moved rapidly eastward during the day over the northern portion of New York and New England. It was succeeded by clearing weather and falling temperatures, with brisk and high westerly winds from Lake Michigan eastward over the lower lakes, diminishing in force during the evening. Rain fell from Louisiana to Tennessee, and extended during the evening to Maryland. Cold, partly cloudy weather prevailed in the Northwest, and pleasant weather in the South Atlantic and eastern Gulf States.

Tuesday—An area of rain, which in the morning covered the interior of the Southern States and reached thence northwestward to New Jersey, moved eastward during the day over the Atlantic coast from Georgia to Connecticut. Cold, cloudy weather, with snow, prevailed in New York and thence over New England and the St. Lawrence Valley. A very decided rise of the barometer, with rapid fall of temperature, was observed during the afternoon and evening in the Northwest. Clear and clearing weather meanwhile extended southeastward and by midnight overspread the entire country north of Tennessee and west of New England.

Wednesday—Clear and very cold weather prevailed in the Northwest, the temperatures in the morning ranging from —9 degrees to —26 degrees in Minnesota. Cold, brisk, and high westerly winds swept Lake Michigan and the Lower Lake region. Partly cloudy weather, with falling temperatures, was reported from the Middle and Eastern States, and mild but generally cloudy weather from the Southern States.

Thursday—Snow fell in considerable quantities along the Lower Lakes, and in lesser amounts thence westward to Wisconsin and Illinois. Clear, cold weather continued in the Northwest, the temperatures remaining below zero all day in Minnesota. Cold, partly cloudy weather throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States.

Friday—In the morning clear, cool weather prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; brisk and high westerly to northerly winds, with low temperatures, cloudy weather and occasional light snow, from Michigan and Ohio eastward to the Atlantic coast. Clear and very cold weather from Tennessee and Kentucky northeastward to Nebraska and Minnesota.

No very heavy rains or snows have occurred during the past week. The largest total rainfalls reported are: from Memphis, 0.90 inch; Nashville, 0.92; and Knoxville, 1.10.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30, 1862.—The following table shows daily and monthly mean of barometer and thermometer, monthly velocity of wind, and amount of rainfall, with the prevailing direction of wind, for the month of November, 1872:

	Mean daily Barometer.	Mean daily Thermometer.	Rainfall Inches.
Nov. 1	30.084	46.2	.00
Nov. 2	29.946	42.9	.18
Nov. 3	30.186	40.2	.00
Nov. 4	30.064	45.0	.25
Nov. 5	29.968	45.2	.52
Nov. 6	30.052	41.2	.00
Nov. 7	29.827	45.7	.00
Nov. 8	30.059	39.2	.00
Nov. 9	30.007	44.2	.00
Nov. 10	29.861	52.2	.01
Nov. 11	30.061	44.0	.00
Nov. 12	30.037	46.0	.00
Nov. 13	29.818	33.7	.02
Nov. 14	29.864	25.5	.02
Nov. 15	30.003	28.5	.02
Nov. 16	30.297	24.7	.00
Nov. 17	30.447	22.5	.00
Nov. 18	30.337	21.2	.00
Nov. 19	30.098	20.7	.03
Nov. 20	30.228	15.7	.00
Nov. 21	29.881	29.7	.00
Nov. 22	30.017	29.5	.01
Nov. 23	29.989	38.7	.00
Nov. 24	29.780	46.0	.00
Nov. 25	30.202	31.2	.00
Nov. 26	30.106	32.5	.00
Nov. 27	30.440	14.0	.00
Nov. 28	30.358	10.0	.01
Nov. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	.00
Nov. 30	30.069	18.5	.01
Monthly mean	30.080	32.5	
Total rainfall		...	1.06

Prevailing wind, southwest.

Total number of miles travelled, 9,057.

Barometer—Highest observed, Nov. 29, 30.53, lowest observed, Nov. 7, 29.69.

Thermometer—Highest observed, Nov. 10, 59°, lowest observed, Nov. 29, 2°.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The charred bones of another human body have been recovered from the Boston fire ruins.

Five hundred workmen were discharged from the Charleston Navy Yard on Saturday.

James Watson Webb, editor of the late *Courier and Inquirer* of New York, is seriously ill in Nice, France.

Governor Noyes, in his message to the Ohio Legislature, will recommend a radical change in the cells in which convicts are kept in the Penitentiary.

In the United States District Court at Jefferson City, Mo., Judge Keckel, on Saturday, rendered judgment for the Government for $46,000 against D. Omer, late Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth District of this State.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—BEEVES—The market on Thursday opened dull, with a very small attendance of buyers, and less than 100 head of cattle were sold that day, the purchasers being local butchers, who only wanted a few cattle. Prices gradually dropped, and finally fell ¼c per lb from last week's closing rates, and the market closed dull with scarcely any good cattle among the offerings. On Friday, at the opening, the attendance was larger, New York and Eastern buyers having arrived, but they did not want the quality offered, which consisted mainly of medium to common stock, and concluded to await the arrivals of those trains which had been detained by the snow storm, expecting to get some premium cattle. The late arrival of the trains induced the dealers to wait till the following morning before they offered any cattle for sale, and consequently yesterday the opening of the market assumed a lively appearance. For a few hours the market was active although no competition can be said to have existed, for premium cattle were scarce and the market was overstocked with medium and common grades. An attempt was made to break the market down yesterday, but it was not attended with success, the prices ruling steady at about ¼c per lb decline on premium, and ¼c per lb on medium stock. There is no appreciable improvement in the quality this week, and the few heavy cattle offered did not equal those previously offered here as Christmas cattle.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts for the week in car-loads, as taken from the books of the Central Railroad:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Monday	87	8	59
Tuesday	7	9	49
Wednesday	13	11	110
Thursday	116	13	78
Friday	151	16	84
Saturday	39	23	57
Sunday	17	41	66
Total	332	116	451

The following are the ruling prices this week: Premium, $7.75@8.25; extra, $7.50@7.62½; first quality, $6.25@7.25; second quality, $5.50@6.00; third quality, $4.25@4.00; inferior, $2.25@4.00.

MILCH COWS—Nothing fresh to report. Market dull and prices unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market glutted, with few buyers. The sales made have been principally to local butchers, there being no demand for Eastern or Southern markets. About 800 head were taken by feeders. The ruling prices were: Canada sheep, 5@6c; extra do for feeders, 7¼ to 7½c; coarse wool sheep, 5 to 6¼c; fine do, 4½ to 6½c. Lambs, 7 to 7½c.

HOGS—Market dull, with a light demand. From 500 to 600 head were sold, at 4½c for State and 4⅞ to 5c for Western.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—The *Gaceta* has the following reports of the operations in the Provinces:

The insurgents approached the city of Malaga on Friday, and made an attack on the troops posted in the suburbs, but met with a repulse, and were pursued several miles. Their loss was heavy.

A Republican band numbering one hundred attempted to surprise the State forces at Aniviradiel, but failed, and were driven off.

The Carlists had a fight with the troops in the Province of Toledo, and were defeated. They lost seven killed, including two leaders, and 23 taken prisoners.

A body of insurgents calling themselves Federals have also been beaten in Valencia.

The Senate passed the Mortgage, Bank and Loan bills. The loan provided for by the latter bill will probably be issued on the 15th inst.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 1—evening, *via* London, Dec. 2—2 a. m.—The resignation of M. Lefranc, Minister of the Interior, which was tendered yesterday, immediately after the result of the debate in the Assembly was declared, has been accepted by the President.

A Cabinet council was held to-day, which lasted three hours. All the Ministers have offered their resignations, but, up to the present time, Thiers refuses to accept them. The President is much affected by the last vote of the Assembly. He says the only course left for him is to resign. Nothing has yet been settled.

The situation is one of the gravest. Paris is uneasy, but the Monarchists are firm and confident.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 1—The Emperor has by decree created twenty-five Peers out of the ranks of Government officials, Generals, and land-owners.

SPRINGFIELD.

Proposed Changes in the Railroad and Warehouse Commission—The Centennial Exposition—The Recent Boiler Explosion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1.—It is thought that the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners in their report to the Legislature will recommend that there shall be two different Boards for the purposes contemplated in the act creating the Commission, for the reason that the warehousing of grain is of such a character as to require that the Commission should be in charge at all times, so as to be able to act promptly for the correction of any abuses, which may arise. As it is, before the present Board can be brought together to agree upon proceedings, the mischief is done.

The Committee appointed by the Centennial Commissioners to make arrangements for the anniversary Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 have sent to Governor Palmer copies of all papers showing the action thus far taken to that end, with a request that he lay them before the Legislature, and ask it to adopt such legislation as shall seem best fitted to carry out the objects of the Commission, and to appoint a capable body with such powers and possessing such influence within this State as will lead to develop local interest and induce co-operation in the work of the Commission.

There seems to be no longer a doubt that the explosion at the Rolling Mills here, was occasioned by the exhaustion of water in the boilers.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

Paul B. Du Chaillu is at the Sherman.

Captain F. E. DeCourcy, United States Army, is at the Briggs.

Colonel J. H. Wickezer, of Salt Lake, was at the Tremont Yesterday.

Navigation on the Illinois and Michigan Canal closed for the season yesterday.

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, is at the Gardner House.

Charles E. Hodges, ex-Mayor of Sioux City, Iowa, is at the Gardner.

The Adelaide Phillipps Company are at the Sherman.

Hon. C. C. Gilman, President Iowa Central Railroad, was at the Tremont yesterday.

The Rubinstein concert party will arrive this morning by special train from Dayton, Ohio, and make their home at the Gardner House.

Colonel L. Scott and L. T. Smith, of the Kansas Central Railroad, were at the Tremont yesterday.

Archy Gordon, formerly connected with the press of this city, is a guest of the Clifton House.

The "interview" between Detective Dixon and gambler McDonald, at Burke's, early on Saturday evening, *may* have occasioned the closing of the latter's "banks" before the arrival of Superintendent Washburn.

Mrs. Scott Siddons makes her *debut* to-night as a reader in the Star Course at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The sale of seats has been very large, and the evening bids fair to be the most brilliant of the course.

Yesterday was eventful not only as the first day of winter, but as the first day of winter's sports. The deceiving pleasure of sleigh-riding was indulged in, and the merry jingle of sleigh bells was heard for the first time in many months.

It is suspicious, to say the least, for a leading member of the detective corps to be seen whispering in the ear of a notorious gambler on the eve of a "raid" by his chief upon the faro banks. Will Mr. Dixon "rise and explain"?

In a Cottage Grove avenue car nothing is pleasanter than for a man to make a pocket-book of his mouth, and hand you his fare to "pass up," after it is well bedewed with saliva. Who wouldn't wish to be a cashier under such circumstances?

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel, yesterday: J. D. Kinny, Cincinnati; B. Vroeman, New York; J. J. Edwards, Boston; A. Flint, New York; Geo. W. Woods, Quincy; L. S. May, Boston; W. K. Smith, Iowa.

Query: What was the substance of the whispered conversation between Detective Dixon and Mike McDonald, Saturday evening, 6¼ o'clock, in the dining hall of Burke's European Hotel? Did not Joe forwarn Mike of the approaching "raid"?

The following names appeared on the register of the Briggs yesterday: C. Burleigh, Fitchburg, Mass.; Wm. Ware, Havana; G. W. Hummul, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Moore, Cincinnati; D. B. Herman, Kansas; E. B. Felton, New York; T. D. Holby, Detroit.

Is it not a little singular that every gambling house in which Mike McDonald is interested, some ten in number, ranging in degree from "hunko" to "brace faro," were found closed and uninhabited Saturday night when Washburn's men made their "raid"?

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: J. C. Alexander, Nashville; C. F. Claiborn, Iowa; J. T. Lewis, New York; A. W. Coates, Alliance, Ohio; A. D. Williams, Savannah, Ga.; M. J. Jack, New Castle, Pa.; George E. B. Edwards, New York; Wm. M. Thomas, Philadelphia; C. B. Scott, Syracuse.

Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, who settled the Franklin question, and came very near sailing on the Open Polar Sea, has consented to fill the place left vacant in the Star Course by the illness of Professor Youmans, and will tell of a winter's adventure at the North Pole next Thursday night.

H. Pennock, J. M. Thompson, Joseph Johnson, of New York; Geo. W. Bitner, Pittsburgh; H. P. Mason, New York; Geo. B. Burton, Cleveland; A. Bradley, Urbana; F. B. Goodman, Birmingham, England; H. W. French, Boston; C. H. Cutler and wife; Geo. Goss, Michigan; Wm. H. Hall, New Haven, Conn., are at the Gardner House.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: D. M. Seaman, San Francisco; J. S. Temple, Baltimore; Col. E. P. Hooker, Salt Lake; J. Malcomb Forbes, Boston; Chas. Kohler, San Francisco; H. Hatch, Burlington; G. Browen, Nevada; R. B. Holden, Providence, R. I.; P. L. Capen, Rock Island; A. P. Carter, New York; George E. Randell, New York; I. D. Marks, Philadelphia; and H. B. Cleveland, New York.

The arrival of the morning train from Terre Haute, yesterday, came near being marked by a fatal accident to Mrs. Alice Dunning Lingard. Just as she stepped out of the car, the treacherous foothold afforded by the snow gave way, and she slipped almost under the wheels of the sleeping-car. Her dress caught in the door, and the train, by an ugly coincidence, began to move. Mr. E. E. Kidder, who was standing near, with rare intrepidity sprang on the car and tore Mrs. Lingard's dress from the dangerous clutches of the door, thus liberating her at the expense of a ruined skirt.

FELL FROM THE FOOTBOARD.

A Remarkable Accident Which Befel a Railroad Engineer—Its Result.

At half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while switch locomotive No. 4, belonging to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, was proceeding west on Kinzie street, in the vicinity of May, the engineer, Patrick Walsh, stepped out of the caboose for the purpose of oiling some machinery at the head of the locomotive. While standing on the footboard, which occupies the place of the cow-catcher in switch engines, his feet slipped, and he fell upon his back between the rails. There being no fireman in the caboose to look out for danger in the absence of the engineer, the ponderous locomotive passed over the prostrate form of Walsh, but without injuring him in any way until the brake of the tender, which was several inches nearer to the ground than any other portion of the machinery, caught him, and rolled him over the ties for almost a block. His cries for assistance were drowned by the hiss of escaping steam, and it is probable that the locomotive would have continued on its course for an indefinite number of blocks, and that the remains of the engineer would have been distributed along the track, had not a little boy named Durfey observed that the caboose was empty. He immediately jumped upon the locomotive, and stopped it by closing up the throttle-valve. Walsh was then discovered in the frightful position before described, and was released with great difficulty. He was taken to his boarding-house, No. 127 North Halsted street, where a doctor examined his injuries. It was found that his left hip bone was broken, and that he was severely injured internally. His recovery is considered doubtful. The wife and children of the unfortunate man reside at Woodstock.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

Inquest in the Case of the Young Man found on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Track Insensible from Wounds.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest yesterday on the body of Henry Ohland, aged 26 years, a fireman employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. There was but little testimony offered, the substance of which was that a man named John Murphy, who resides near the Throop street railroad crossing, discovered Ohland lying insensible on the track at that point. He conveyed him to his boardinghouse, No. 138 Henry street, where he was attended by Dr. Metzmacher. Everything that the physician's skill and experience could suggest, was done for him, but proved powerless to prolong his life beyond 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. The *post mortem* examination of the remains revealed two fractures of the skull and a cut about three inches in length on the left side of the head. The palm of the right hand was also badly cut, as if a knife or some other sharp instrument had been drawn through it. Deceased's watch and money were missing. The jury rendered a verdict of death from compression of the brain produced by blows; but, owing to lack of evidence, it was unable to state by whom said blows were inflicted. This mysterious murder is in the hands of the detectives, and, if their success in similar cases in the past is any criterion to judge by, the perpetrators will undoubtedly be discovered.

THE FIRST "STRUCK" JURY.

The Citizens Selected to Try the Great Jumel Case—New Counsel Retained in the Case—Ex-Attorney General Hoar to Oppose Charles O'Conor.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 28.

The most remarkable civil action in the annals of American jurisprudence is to be tried in the United States District Court in this city next week. It is the ejectment suit of George Washington Bowen against Nelson Chase, to recover possession of the famous "Jumel Estate," consisting of 126 acres of the finest land on Washington Heights, in this city; of the property on the northeast corner of Broadway and Liberty street, and of a lot in Liberty street; the whole being worth, at present market prices, about $6,000,000. The same suit was tried in January last, and attracted public attention all over the country, although there was nothing peculiar in the jury, and the whole of the proceedings were much less interesting than those which are to follow promise to be. In view of the fact that the interests involved are so enormous, the Court has now ordered "a struck jury," the first, it is understood, ever impanelled in this country. It consists of a panel of forty-eight prominent citizens, from which the jury to try the case is pruned by the counsel on each side alternately striking out one name after another, until only twelve remain. The jurymen impanelled for this purpose are as follows:

Union Adams, furnishing store, No. 637 Broadway; John Abendroth, iron dealer, No. 109 Beekman street; Henry Bowers, merchant, No. 61 Leonard street; David C. Blodgett, dealer in varnish, No. 252 Pearl street; Abraham Bogardus, photographer, No. 1153 Broadway; Philo C. Calhoun, President, etc., No. 14 Nassau street; John H. Cheever, President, etc., Nos. 37 and 38 Park Row; Charles Curtiss, Treasurer, No. 653 East Forty-second street; Robert J. Douglas, flour merchant, No. 4 State street; James Dart, Treasurer, No. 293 Broadway; Silas Davis, flour merchant, No. 192 Cherry street; Thomas Denny, Sr., banker, No. 39 Wall street; Simon De Visser, merchant, No. 68 William street; James W. Dominick, Vice President Park Bank; James Eagre, importer, No. 34 Cliff street; William Foulke, merchant, No. 23 Beaver street; Charles A. Fellows, watches, etc., No. 11 Maiden lane; William K. Garrison, President, No. 5 Bowling green; Herman Griffin, importer, No. 54 Duane street; Sheppard Gandy, merchant, No. 60 Wall street; Samuel H. Herd, President, No. 161 Water street; Gardner G. Howland, merchant, No. 54 South street; William A. Hall, merchant, 134 Grand street; Charles W. Hull, soaps, No. 32 Park row; Isaac H. Holmes, silks, No. 195 Church street; Joseph W. Harper, publisher, No. 331 Pearl street; Edward S. Jaffray, importer, No. 350 Broadway; Ambrose C. Kingsland, Jr., merchant, No. 55 Broad street; Charles Lanier, banker, No. 27 Pine street; Levi P. Morton, banker, No. 30 Broad street; Lansing C. Moore, gentleman, No. 124 West Forty-third street; Lewis Meslio, gentleman, No. 320 West Twentieth street; D. D. T. Marshall, President, No. 231 Broadway; Charles H. Mount, gentleman, No. 320 West Twenty-third street; Hervy J. Newton, gentleman, No. 128 West Forty-third street; George P. Quackenboss, author, No. 321 West Twenty-eighth street; John A. Riston, broker, No. 30 Broad street; John Romer, flour, No. 174 West Forty-ninth street; Hiram Raynor, gentleman, No. 61 St. Mark's place; Joseph F. Stone, banker, No. 33 Wall street; David J. Suydam, gentleman, No. 40 East Thirty-first street; Sigismund J. Seligman, importer, No. 112 Church street; James G. Shaw, books, No. 538 Pearl street; John Sloan, carpets, No. 655 Broadway; Thomas [illegible], No. 44 Frankfort street; Joseph L. Spofford, merchant, No. 29 Broadway; Thomas A. Vyse, jr., President, No. 409 Broadway; Thomas George Walker, merchant, No. 39 Broad street.

The great Tichborne case, tried in London last year, occupied eleven substantial business men for nearly nine months. Men who were making $50,000 a year by trade had to abandon all business and do the hardest work of their lives for $5 a day. But the Jumel is a case involving larger estates, and the jury promises to be made up of men of a still richer and busier class. It is impossible to guess how long the case will be before the jury; but the former trial occupied twenty-four days, and the parties to it have since spent nearly a year, and vast sums of money, in collecting further testimony. Besides the opposing lawyers know each other's strong and weak points now; and have fallen into a contest, perhaps even more bitter than the feeling between plaintiff and defendant; so that there are prospects of criminations and recriminations, of charges of "champerty," "barratry," "subornation," and what not, with voluminous testimony and argument upon each charge, so that the poor jurymen will be lucky if they come to an end of the trial before New Year's, to say nothing of the time it may take them afterward to make up their minds.

The lawyers who will conduct this memorable fight are among the ablest in the country. Mr. Charles O'Conor has been in the case from the first. Forty years ago he was the confidential adviser and counsel of Aaron Burr, then Madame Jumel's husband, and defended the divorce suit which she brought against Burr. From that time Mr. O'Conor has been professionally busy about this vast property. At the former trial no man of a national reputation faced the leader of the New York Bar; but this time he is to be met by the Hon. E. R. Hoar, late Attorney General of the United States, one of the toughest legal wrestlers of the day. Beside these leaders of the case, many other counsel are to take part. Mr. Hoar, for George W. Bowen, will be sustained by ex-Attorney General Levi S. Chatfield, Chauncey Shaffer, ex-Surrogate Gideon J. Tucker, William A. Beach, Mr. Sawyer, and others; while Mr. O'Conor will be assisted, as before, by James C. Carter and by Nelson Chase, the defendant himself.

It is probable that a new phase of this curious case may be developed by this trial, and it is whispered that a new claimant may appear, and enter suit for the possession of the immense estates. On the original trial, it will be remembered, the jury disagreed; neither Bowen nor Chase succeeded in establishing a title to the property, though the latter was left in possession. It is now claimed by lawyers familiar with the issue that, by escheat in default of heirs, the estate is really the property of the State of New York. At any rate, it is a subject of discussion among lawyers, who say that since these $6,000,000 are held under a doubtful title, and claimed under another certainly as doubtful, it is the duty of the Attorney General or other State representatives to put in a third claim. There is not the slightest probability that this will be done, however, until the decision now sought has made the chances of the State to recover less doubtful than they now appear.

It will be remembered that originally Mr. Chase claimed the Jumel estate as the husband of Mary Anne Jones, whom he asserted was the daughter of Madame Jumel, that the latter had so informed him, urging him to marry her child, and promising to leave her the whole Jumel estate. This is no longer his claim. He now affirms, it is asserted, that his wife was the daughter of Walter and Mary Bowen, a sister of Madame Jumel. At the death of Madame Jumel (July 16, 1865,) Chase assumed control of the property and excluded from it several children of this Mary Bowen, subsequently Mrs. Jones; but later compromised with these claimants by payments of $40,000 for their interest in the estate. He now claims that they were the true heirs-at-law, not his wife, and that he is entitled to the property through purchase of their right. The plaintiff claims to be the illegitimate son of Madame Jumel herself, and as such has a prior right to the Joneses. In order to establish his claim Mr. Chase has, therefore, to prove:

I. That Madame Jumel died without issue; that is, that George W. Bowen is not her child.

II. That Mary Bowen and Madame Jumel were both legitimate children of the same mother (Phebe Kelley or Bowen); for though an illegitimate child may inherit from its mother, no other relation of illegitimacy gives a title to inheritance.

III. That Mary Bowen, instead of dying in 1797, as claimed by plaintiff, lived to become first Mary Clarke, and then Mrs. Jones, and the mother of those whose right Chase has purchased.

It is very clear that if it cannot now be proved that the Jones family were the legitimate nephews and nieces of Madame Jumel, the whole vast estate is really without heirs, and legally reverts to the State.

The case comes up next Monday, and will probably be tried without further delay.

TWO FIENDS.

Placing Obstructions on a Railroad Track—Miraculous Escape from Terrible Disasters.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, Nov. 27.

The guilty wretch who, on Monday night, placed heavy obstructions, four times in succession, on the Hartford and Springfield Road, near Enfield, with intent to throw different trains off the track, was arrested on Tuesday, a short distance this side of Springfield. He gave the name of Horace Blakeslee, and claimed to belong in Boston. He has lately worked, as a printer, in New Haven, where he says he was born. He has also worked in Springfield. He is about 53 years of age. His villainous and repeated attempts at the destruction of freight and passenger trains were made out of revenge for being put off the cars at Warehouse Point. This was on the sunset train up from this city, which train he entered in an intoxicated condition, and inclined to be rude and insulting at Windsor Locks, and refused to pay more than fifteen cents fare. This payment only took him to Warehouse Point, and there he was forcibly put off.

His first attempt was on the next train down—the 7 o'clock express train, full of passengers going to New York. He placed a pile of heavy ties across the track at a point near the Enfield bridge, where the road passes along an embankment, only a few feet from the river. The design evidently was to throw the train down the embankment and into the Connecticut. Fortunately the watchfulness of the engineer, and the instantaneous operation of the useful modern air brake, enabled him to stop the train without a crash.

This wicked attempt was not enough. While the express train was waiting to clear the track, the 6:30 accommodation train up from this city came along, and found a second pile of ties a short distance north of this place, and on the same track that the express had just passed over. The scoundrel had gone along and repeated his attempt. Reaching Thompsonville the conductor telegraphed Superintendent Davidson, in this city, that there were obstructions on the track, just south of Thompsonville. The despatch was instantly received, but not until the evening express, full of passengers, had left the depot here. Mr. Davidson instantly telegraphed to Windsor Locks to stop this train, but it went thundering by that station while the telegram was being received,—too promptly on time to receive the warning signal. The engine went on, and hit a railroad tie and a post—throwing off the former, and carrying along the latter. It protruded on one side, and caused a peculiar motion, and the engineer slackened speed, so that, on reaching Thompsonville depot, the post hit the platform, and threw off the engine and tender, at a distance of 100 feet from the point of contact. The strain unloosed a rail, and this threw off the baggage and drawing-room cars, which ran a considerable distance jolting along the ground. The engineer and firemen remained at their places, and nobody was hurt.

A train from Springfield was promptly sent down, to take along the passengers in case of delay.

The disarranged train was adjusted as soon as possible, the Springfield train not being used, and signal men were sent back down the track to warn an oncoming freight train from this city. They met a man walking up the track, but said nothing to him. After passing him they found a third lot of obstructions on the track. By their signals they saved the freight train.

A wrecking train had now started out from this city, by Mr. Davidson's direction, amply equipped with men, jackscrews, and tackle, and headed for the scene. After crossing the Warehouse Point bridge they came upon nine different ties, which had been freshly placed across the track at different places. The rascal meant to make thorough work of it, and to have wrecked four trains if possible.

The excitement around Thompsonville now became intense. Fortunately for the villain he was not recognized, or he would have been summarily dealt with. Hard work succeeded in restoring everything to rights, with some delay of trains; and then began the hunt for the rogue.

He was found as above stated, next day. He had apparently stopped in Thompsonville over night. Deputy Sheriff Lord, of Thompsonville, acting with Superintendent Davidson, was the party who found him, this side of Springfield. He professed to know nothing of the crime, but his boots, being taken off and brought to the region where the ties had been taken from the piles along the road, were found to fit exactly the tracks of one man going north, and who had gone from the track at various places to these heaps of ties. A peculiar arrangement of nails in the heels also answered exactly to those on the prisoner's boots.

He was brought to-day to Thompsonville, for a preliminary trial. No doubt he will be bound over to the higher court.

Conductor Marsh's train, from Albany for Springfield, on Tuesday, fortunately escaped destruction by the mere accident of a bit of decay wood. As the road nears Chester, about two miles west, it passes through a succession of sharp curves cut around the mountain spurs, and twice crosses the Westfield River, here a big and brawling brook. The bridges are both flat, uncovered, deck-bridges, and the track turns one of the most abrupt curves but a short distance before it strikes the bridge furthest west, known as "the upper deck." As Marsh's train stormed down the ravine, Tuesday morning, the engineer caught sight, the moment he turned the curve, of an obstacle of some sort just before the bridge. There was no chance to stop, and on the train dashed. By a providential kindness, the obstruction, which was a block of wood wedged between the ties, was rotten at the heart, and split as the pilot struck it. Half sunk to the road-bed, harmless; the other half was carried several rods by the engine, causing an uneasy hop in its movements, but not throwing it from the track. The train proceeded on its eastern way.

As soon as it reached Springfield, Mr. Marsh reported the matter to Superintendent Russell, who at once despatched to the locality Detective Crabtree, a veteran in the service of the company. Mr. Crabtree took the next train, lightning express for Chester, and arriving there, enlisted as aids, Sheriff Gammell and Freight Agent Cone, to guide his search. [illegible] man who had been seen coming down the track on or near the track, that morning, was found and examined.

Finally, catching the track of one suspected person, Mr. Crabtree climed the northern mountain, to the cider-mill of Otis Waite, where he found at work Willy Clark, a youth of 19 years, whom he began to question as to his having been on the railroad track in the morning. At first the boy denied having been near the railroad, but, upon being pressed, he owned that he had been to visit A. C. Knox, in a saw-mill, and in doing this had crossed the railroad. In his desire to prove that he had not been near the scene of the accident, he told how he went over to the shoddy-mill [illegible] just below the point. The detective insisted on his going over the journey with him, and the falsity of his story was speedily made manifest when they reached the shoddy mill and it was proved that Clark had not been there that day, but had been seen on the opposite, the north side of the river.

Then, when the Sheriff said, "Billy, you know what we're after?" he answered, "Yes, I did put that stick on the bridge." The boy was then accompanied to the spot and made to show how he disposed the block of wood. After he had fixed it, he said he went up into the woods to watch the result, and after the train passed he went to the place of his employment.

When asked what motive he had for such a deed, he said simply that he wanted to see how it would work—that is, he was simply curious to witness the horrible crash and slaughter of a railway train, crowded with passengers, [illegible] down a precipice fifty feet to the water and rocks below, of which he had read and heard in a newspaper.

Willy Clark is a smooth-faced, innocent-looking, steady boy, and it is hard to conceive how he could ever have contemplated so fearful a work. He does not appear to appreciate its enormity.

CHESTER, Mass., Nov. 27.—Willy Clark was examined to-day, before Justice Granger, for obstructing the railroad tracks. He pleaded guilty, and was ordered to recognize in the sum of $20,000 for his appearance before the Superior Court at Springfield.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—The following vessels have arrived in the St. Clair River, bound down: Barks, J. Masten, E. Jones, Northwest. Schooners Star of Hope, Agnes Smith, Negaunee, Kingfisher, Camden.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Benton, Fountain City, Passaic, Cuba.

WIND—Southwest.

The Horse Disease.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 1.—The epizootic still rages here. About a dozen horses have died. All physicians make their rounds on foot, and milkmen dispense their wares from hand-carts.

Suicide.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1.—Judge Bailey, a highly esteemed citizen and prominent lawyer of Canton, Miss., committed suicide last Monday by taking morphine. Financial embarrassments were the cause.

DIED.

CARHART—Nov. 30, of congestion of the brain, Louis P. Carhart, second son of Richard L. and Louisa L. Carhart, aged 4 years, 3 months, and 15 days.

Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1 o'clock, at the residence of parents, Michigan-av., second house south of Thirty-ninth-st.

☞ Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CULLERTON—On Sunday, Dec. 1, 1872, at 1 a. m., James H. Cullerton, aged 34 years.

Funeral from his late residence, corner of Ashland avenue and Dexter street, on Monday, Dec. 2, 1872, at 10 a. m., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

ADAMS—On the 30th inst., at No. [illegible] Calumet-av., of scarlet fever and whooping cough, Carrie Jones, daughter of George W. and S. E. Adams, aged 3 years and 15 days.

Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 11 a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

OIL PAINTINGS.

The sale of Oil Paintings at store 207 West Madison-st., WILL BE CONTINUED ON Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Dec. 2 and 3, At above store, at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. When we shall close out those remaining unsold regardless of cost. There are many fine works left, and we have instructions to close the entire collection without reserve.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT ART SALE, AT AUCTION.

ELISON & FOSTER would respectfully call the attention of Art lovers to the new and valuable collection of

Paintings and Works of Art

BELONGING TO THE BROOKLYN ART GALLERY,

And collected during the past year by its proprietor, CHARLES RODE, Esq., from all the principal ART CENTRES OF EUROPE.

In this collection will also be found contributions from the leading Artists of America.

The entire collection will be on exhibition, with catalogues, at STORE NO. 970 WABASH-AV., Near Twenty-second-st.

Among the array of artists represented in the collection will be found the names of such as

Carl Hubner, Albert Bierstadt,
H. Herzog, Regis Gignoux,
G. Sus, A. B. Durand,
Henri de Beul, J. F. Kensett,
J. Verrassett, W. L. Sontag,
L. Robbe, A. F. Tait,
Wm. Hart, Wm. F. H. de Haas,
Geo. L. Brown, A. D. Shattuck,
And many of equal celebrity.

The whole to be sold by auction without reserve on Thursday and Friday, Afternoons and Evenings, DEC. 5 and 6, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

We shall sell Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

180 cases Men's Cf, Kip, and Beaver Boots,
100 cases Boys' and Youth's Boots.
150 cases Women's, Misses', and Children's Assorted Polish.
And a Line of Rubber Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

At our sale of Thursday, Dec. 5, at 9 1-2 a.m., we shall offer Custom-made Clothing, Cassimeres, Knit Goods, Notions, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fleece-Lined Gloves, Army Dress Coats, Cav. Jackets and Pants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF Pawnbrokers' Goods, On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872, BY ORDER OF A. LIPMAN, 27 West Madison-st., CONSISTING OF Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Sale will continue all day until every lot [illegible] logues now ready.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By EDWIN A. RICH & CO.

Large Sale of Stoves.

MONDAY, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock, at 289 North Wells-st. 100 Stoves, also lot of Hollow-Ware, 2 tons Castings, &c. Sale positive, without reserve.

EDWIN A. RICH & CO., Auctioneers, [illegible] West Washington-st. Offices.

VOLUME 26.

SHAWLS.

"Real Camel's H[illegible]

SHAWLS!

We have an elegant [illegible] ment of these goods of ou[illegible] importation now on exhi[illegible] for the Holiday Trade, to [illegible] we invite attention as be[illegible] pecially cheap and choice. Also to the many elegan[illegible] Velvet, and Fabric Gar[illegible] Seal Cloaks, Fur-Trimme[illegible] ver Cloaks, Ottoman and [illegible] Shawls, among which [illegible] great bargains can be se[illegible] Seasonable goods in all D[illegible] ments at the lowest rates.

Chas. Goss[illegible] & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage)

235 AND 237 WEST MADIS[illegible]

HOLIDAY GOODS.

West's Bazar, 280 & 282 Wabash-av. is, by far, the Cheapest Place in Chicago to Buy Holiday Goods. West & Co. Importers.

COAL.

WILKESBAR[illegible] COAL FROM OUR OWN M[illegible]

We desire to notify our custome[illegible] having our Steam Breaker now [illegible] and in running order, we are prepa[illegible] any orders in all the assorted size[illegible] thracite Coal, from under cover of [illegible] We are also able to offer a variety [illegible] minous Coals, received by rail, for d[illegible] and steam purposes. Blossburg and Briar Hill Coals co[illegible] on hand.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & [illegible] 19 Chamber of Commerce. Offices, Indiana-st. and Twenty-second-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. On and after Dec. 2, our [illegible] gage Banking office will be [illegible] more Block, corner of Dea[illegible] and Monroe-sts. GALLUP & PEABO[illegible]

HUTCHINSON & LU[illegible] Have removed their Law Office to 20 Tribune Build[illegible]

E. SECKEL & C[illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANTS, will remove [illegible] 201 East Kinzie[illegible]

FOR SALE.

Rogers' & Westenholm's K[illegible] At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co[illegible] 118 and 120 Monroe-st., C[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONC[illegible] All persons are hereby notified not to purchase [illegible] any notes signed by either of us, payable to the [illegible] E. F. HENSHAW, as we and each of us have [illegible] valid defences and set-offs to each and all of the[illegible] ISAAC M. W[illegible] PETER F. W[illegible] ARNOLD WO[illegible] Chicago, Nov. 19, 1872.

MRS. F. CURTZ[illegible] 32 NORTH HOYNE-ST., Artistic Designer and Embroiderer in Monog[illegible] Initials.

REAL ESTATE.

To Capitalist[illegible] For sale, 60x80 feet on Franklin-[illegible] Randolph and Lake-sts., at $460 p[illegible] east front. The biggest bargain in C[illegible] MARSHALL & DICKINSO[illegible] Room 10 Otis B[illegible]